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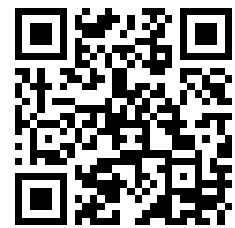

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THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE YEOMANRY.

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Williams-Wynn

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LIEUT.-COLONEL RIGHT HON. C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN,

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THE
HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF THE
Yeomanry and Volunteers
OF
Montgomeryshire,
1803—1908.

COMPILED BY

LIEUT.-COL. R. W. WILLIAMS WYNN, D.S.O.
Commanding the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry.

BENSON FREEMAN, ESQ., R.N.R.,

ILLUSTRATED BY PLATES IN COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

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PREFACE.

The task of taking up after a long interval the work bequeathed by the late Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., to his successors in the Regiment has been rendered difficult by the very scanty records that are available beyond those supplied by the official gazettes and the files of the local newpapers.

The task, however, has been attempted and our grateful thanks are due to the Secretary of the Powysland Club (Mr. T. Simpson Jones) for permission to reprint the papers written for the "Montgomeryshire Collections" by the late Lieut.-Col. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P.

These papers appear practically in their entirety, though their order has been somewhat altered to allow further particulars to be inserted.

To Mr. Benson Freeman we are also indebted for much labour and research, and especially for the details and plates of the many uniforms worn by the Yeomanry in the hundred years of their existence.

We would also take this opportunity to expressing our gratitude to all those who have so kindly helped us with notes, pictures, and uniform, and especially to Mr. Peter Arthur Beck of Trelydan, for the account of the Body of Volunteers raised in 1860, in which corps he served from its raising to its disbandment, to Col. E. Pryce-Jones and Lieut.-Col. Sir Lennox Napier for the information relating to our present Territorial Infantry, and to Major J. Marshall Dugdale for so cheerfully undertaking the onerous duty of seeing these Records through the Press.

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CHAPTERS.

Chapt I. 1803—1828. Original Regiment. Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn.

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„ III. 1844—1877. Lieut.-Col. Sir W. W. Wynn.

„ IV. 1877—1889. Lieut.-Col. C. W. W. Wynn, Sir W. G. Williams, A G. Fife.

„ V. 1889—1900. Lieut.-Col. Sir W. W. Wynn.

„ VI. 1900—1902. S. African War. Lieut.-Col. Sir W. W. Wynn.

„ VII. 1900—1908 Home Yeomanry. Lieut.-Col. Sir W. W. Wynn, Lieut.-Col. R. W. W. Wynn.

„ VIII. 1860—1873. 1st Volunteer Battalion.

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B. List of Officers of Volunteers.

C. Rolls, etc.

D. Montgomeryshire Territorial Force Association.

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ERRATA.

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" 43, line 4 from bottom.—For Coloned, *read Colonel.*
" 50.—NOTE :—For 1887, *read 1897.*
" 55, line 5.—For Polkington, *read Pocklington.*
" 57, line 26.—For Chemical, *read Clynical.*
" 59.—For gift of glasses, *read field glasses.*
" 63, line 3. —For 120 horses, *read 150.*
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" 81, line 15.—For Prizes in foil and foil, *read foil v. foil.*
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" 113, line 15 —For staticus, *read statistics.*

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CHAPTER I.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.
1803 to 1828.

No Volunteer or Yeomanry Cavalry in Montgomeryshire till 1803 and state of the County. Two Troops proposed by Colonel Williams Wynn. Increased to three, and attached to the Montgomeryshire Volunteer Legion. Uniform 1803. The Welsh Dragon and motto "Anorchfygol" adopted as the insignia of the Regiment. The first training 1804. Presentation of standards in 1805. The Infantry of the Legion formed into Militia in 1808 and the Cavalry once more separate. A fourth troop raised in 1813. Riots in the County during 1819, and a 5th and 6th Troop added to the Regiment. Uniform 1820. Ordered to be disbanded in December 1827. Presentation by the Regiment to the Colonel in 1828.

CHAPTER II.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.
1830 to 1844.

Disturbed state of Great Britain in the autumn of 1830. Colonel C. W. Williams Wynn for the second time raises the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry. The Regiment accepted in January, 1831, as a corps of five troops, shortly afterwards reduced to four. Uniform 1831. Escort of H.R.H. the Princess Victoria in 1832. The Chartist Riots of 1837. Out to aid the Civil Power Christmas Day, 1838. The affair with the Chartists at Llanidloes in 1839. Colonel Williams Wynn resigns in 1844.

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CHAPTER III.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN. 1844 to 1877.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn gazetted to the command. Changes in Uniform in 1844. The pistols returned to the store of the regiment. Armed throughout with Carbines. Presentation of drum Banners in 1851. Request that the Regiment may be styled the "Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Montgomeryshire Yeomanry," but official sanction refused. New standards presented in 1852. The Albert or Prussian dragoon helmet introduced in 1856. Wynnstay burnt in 1858. Tunics ordered to be worn in 1860 (Uniforms 1860.) Two new troops raised at Llanfyllin and Caersws in 1862. Hussar busbies replace the helmets in 1866. Reorganization of the Yeomanry Force in 1871. Westley-Richard carbines served out. The Colonel retires and is appointed Hon. Colonel of the Regiment.

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CHAPTER IV.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.
1877—1878.

Major C. W. Williams Wynn, a son of the first Colonel, succeeds to the command. School of instruction for young officers established at Aldershot. Colonel C. W. Williams Wynn relinquishes the command, and shortly afterwards writes a sketch of the Regiment's history.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR WILLIAM GRENVILLE WILLIAMS, BART.
1878—1886.

Captain Sir William Grenville Williams appointed to the command. Snider carbines issued in 1881. Captain A. G. Fife appointed Adjutant, and makes a great improvement in the Regiment's Musketry. Changes of uniform. Precedence of the Regiment settled in 1885. Colonel Sir W. G. Williams resigns command.

LIEUT.-COLONEL AUBONE G. FIFE.
1886—1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Fife gazetted to the command. Martini Henry carbines issued in 1886. Improved efficiency of the Regiment. Colonel A. G. Fife retires in 1889.

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CHAPTER V.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, BART.

1889 to 1900.

Major Sir Watkin Williams Wynn assumes command. The Caersws troop broken up. Four days' duty at Wynnstay in 1890 and a field day with the Denbighshire Yeomanry. A new troop at Guilsfield in 1892. The Brigade and Squadron system introduced in 1893. The Regiment formed into three squadrons and brigaded with the Denbighshire Yeomanry form the 15th Brigade. Brigade training in 1895. Martini Metford carbines issued. Escort to the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1896. Brigade training 1897. Death of Surgeon-Captain John Gill.

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CHAPTER VI.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

1900—1902.

1899. War declared in Transvaal. Two service squadrons of mounted Infantry formed out of Yeomanry. 1900. Lord Lieutenant summons County Meeting. 31st and 48th Companies mobilized at Welshpool. Major G. Wentworth Forbes posted to 31st Company. Capt. R. W. Williams Wynn to 49th. Equipment carried out by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. Gun Section formed. Montgomeryshire Companies joined to the Denbighshire (29th) and Pembrokeshire (30th), forming the 9th Battalion of Imperial Yeomanry. Montgomeryshire Companies trained at Wynnstay. Presentation to Sir Watkin. March 13th, 1900, two Companies, with Gun Section, leave for Africa. Further draft raised by Sir Watkin. 31st and 49th arrive at Table Bay April 7. Capture of Commandant Diedricks. Separation of 31st and 49th companies. Fighting until December 26th by 49th. February 2nd, 1901, 49th joined the 31st. 31st fighting from August 1900. Second contingents, 88th and 89th Companies raised by Sir W. Williams Wynn. March, 1901, presentation to Sir Watkin. The two Companies sailed April 6th. February 2nd, 1901, further fighting by the 31st and 49th. May, 31st and 49th returned home. List of Distinctions 31st and 49th. July 26th, 1901, Officers of 31st and 49th received the War Medals. September 6th, the two squadrons, with Service Section of the 5th V.B. South Wales Borderers, parade at Welshpool. Arrival of 88th and 89th Companies at Cape Town on April 23rd. Joined General Lord Methuen in July. Fighting and trekking till end of War. New 31st and 49th Companies begin fighting June 3rd, 1901. Fighting until March 23rd, 1902. Four Companies leave Africa, August 6th. List of distinctions 88th, 89th, and 31st. September 6th, medals presented in Powis Castle Park by General Viscount Kitchener. Sir Watkin granted a C.B.

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CHAPTER VII.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, BART.

1900—1906.

Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire Yeomanry train at Wynnstay. The Regiment re-organised, and titled changed to Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry. New pay regulations. Yeomanry put under Militia Act. Training at Wynnstay, 1901. King's Coronation. Guard of Honour at Rhayader, 1904. Regiment granted War Honours. Long Service Medal granted. 1906, Sir Watkin resigns. Appointed Hon. Colonel of Regiment.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. WILLIAMS WYNN, D.S.O.

1906—1908.

Major R. W. Williams Wynn, D.S.O., succeeds to the command. Alterations in uniform, 1907. Training 1907-8. The Regiment in 1908. The Territorial Scheme and the title of the Regiment altered from "Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry" to "Montgomeryshire Yeomanry," and with the Pembrokeshire and Glamorganshire Regiments formed into South Wales Mounted Brigade Territorial Force.

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CHAPTER VIII.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

1860 to 1873.

Formation of Battalion in 1860. Lists of officers 1860 to 1865. Disbandment of Battalion in 1873.

CHAPTER IX.

5TH BATTALION SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

1897 to 1908.

Application to form Battalion of Volunteers made by Major Edward Pryce-Jones, M.P. February, 1897, War Office agree to formation. List of officers from 1897 to 1900. South African War. Record of service. Home Battalion. Strength from 1900. Guards of Honour. King's Coronation. Guard of Honour, 1904. In 1905, Lieut.-Col. E. Pryce-Jones granted extension of command. Bids farwell to Battalion in 1908. Major Sir W. L. Napier takes command. Volunteers became Territorials Infantry.

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CHAPTER I.

In the early days of the last century, in May, 1801, an immense force was collected at Boulogne for the avowed object of the invasion and subjugation of Great Britain. A flotilla had been constructed at Dunkirk for the conveyance of troops along the coast, drawing but a few feet of water; and a number of gun-boats had been in preparation for three years, of equally light draught, each carrying a hundred and sixty men, and rowed by sixty oars, with a falling bridge at each end to facilitate speedy and safe disembarkation of troops. A proclamation was issued by the first Consul, calling out all available seafaring men, and inciting them to emulate the renown of the army, and to fly without delay to the post of glory, where, by conquest, they would speedily secure a maritime peace.

Such was the effect produced on this side of the channel by the proclamation, and its effect on the naval population of France, that in July of that year extreme measures were taken by our own Government to call out the military forces of every description, and to organise all necessary transport and equipment. Horses were required to be registered in each district as fit for remounts of cavalry; waggons and teams also for transport of baggage and ammunition. Orders were also given to secure the removal, in case the enemy should effect a landing, of all cattle from the neighbourhood of the coast, and of all movable supplies, to the interior. Corps of Artillery, both flying, and with guns of position, were organised in many of the maritime counties, and the nation was prepared for a desperate and determined struggle in defence of its liberty and existence.

A bad harvest in the previous year had in no small degree intensified the danger. Food was at famine prices. By an order in Council the quartern loaf, four pounds five ounces, was to be sold at 1s. 5½d., and the same order prohibited its

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sale until twenty-four hours after baking. Little or no grain was then imported; not so much from the restriction caused by import duties, as from the difficulties and danger attending all mercantile transport across the sea, unless under convoy of a powerful squadron. Although meat was comparatively cheap, beef and mutton averaging from threepence to fourpence a pound, the high price of the first necessary of life, bread, coupled with the low rate of wages, raised deep and ominous complaint among the poorer classes. In order to meet the enormous cost of such an armament as was now on foot, supplies of the most ample nature were required, and taxation was searching and severe. In addition to duties, almost prohibitory in their amount, upon every article that came from beyond the sea, the domestic imposts were heavy beyond previous example. The property tax on land was raised to a shilling in the pound upon the landlord, while an additional ninepence in the pound was levied upon the tenant. The duties of tea were raised to forty-five per cent. upon its estimated value. A duty of twenty per cent. was imposed on all official salaries and pensions.

In March, 1802, came the welcome news of a cessation of hostilities, and, shortly after, of the signature of a treaty of peace at Amiens on the 25th of that month.

All the Militia and fencible regiments were ordered to be disbanded, and an assurance was offered by Government "that the reduction of the regular forces would speedily take place." But these bright prospects were destined to be soon clouded over. The bonds of the treaty of Amiens were strained by Bonaparte to the uttermost during the succeeding year; and it became evident to the most pacific intelligence that they would not long hold out. The armament destined for a descent upon this country had never been removed from its position, and the fleet which was to cover its operations had not yet been destroyed by Nelson at Trafalgar.

The year 1803 opened with prospects as lowering and dismal, so far as they affected the interests of Great Britain, as had ever before threatened her very existence.

The hostile intentions of Bonaparte were day by day more clearly manifested. The public funds, which on the ratifi-

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cation of peace had risen enormously, were as rapidly depressed. The prisons were full of suspected emissaries and Agents of France. In Ireland there was an undercurrent of disaffection, and of correspondence with the enemy, that gave good cause for the gravest apprehensions. Even at home the elements of rebellion was so rampart, that a conspiracy, of which Colonel Despard was the leading member, and which had for its object the seizure of the person of the King, and the assasination of his chief ministers, was nearly carried to successful issue.

In March, 1803, a message was brought to both Houses of Parliament stating that in view of the extraordinary military preparations of France, it was expedient to adopt additional precautions for the security of the empire; and asking Parliament "to enable His Majesty to take such measures as might be required, to support the Honours of the Crown and the essential interests of the people." On 16th of May, in the same year, His Majesty announced to Parliament the recall of our ambassador, Lord Whitworth, from Paris, and the rupture of a peace which had lasted only one year and sixteen days.

The most strenuous efforts were at once made to place the country in a state of effective defence. The supplementary Militia were called out, and ordered to be embodied on the 24th May—40,000 to be enrolled for England, and 10,000 for Ireland. These numbers were to be raised by ballot, and the whole male population, not already enrolled in any Volunteer regiment, between eighteen and forty-five, were declared liable to serve.

On the 18th of June, Lord Hobart, the Secretary-at-War, moved that the number of regular Militia to be raised be 63,000, exclusive of 40,000 supplementary or local Militia to be raised in England, and 10,000 in Ireland. This force was to be officered from the half-pay list. In the following month he brought in a further bill, authorising a levy en masse upon the whole male population, wherever the quota of Volunteers in any district was not in due proportion to its number.

The following offers of service and aid, among many of a like nature, are remarkable as showing the public spirit that

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prompted every class to further by all means in their power the great and paramount object of national defence.

1803. July.—Pickford and Co., the great carriers, place at the absolute disposal of Government 28 Canal Boats and 400 Horses, for conveyance of troops, ordnance, etc. Snell & Co., waggon proprietors, offer all their Waggons and 50 Horses.

Aug.—The Duke of Northumberland having equipped, at his own cost, 920 of the Percy tenantry, asks for 720 Rifles, 200 Sabres and 200 Pistols from the Ordnance Stores for their armament.

1805. Nov. 5.—Number of Infantry and Artillery authorised to assemble for permanent duty during this month, 153,313; Cavalry, 6,736.

1807. Feb.—Training Act. Under this Act 820,420 men are liable for service. It is proposed to embody 200,000 men for drill, to be apportioned between the military districts of England and Wales.

1808.—Volunteer Cavalry increased from 24,600 to 30,000.

1809.—Volunteer Infantry now consists of 366 corps, with 93,340 men.

These figures have been given only as indicating the gravity of the crisis, and the sacrifices to which a loyal and united country was prepared to submit, to provide adequate means of defence against the common foe. But it will naturally be matter of deeper interest to the readers of this volume to know what part their own county played, in preparation for the struggle. To appreciate these efforts fairly, regard should be had to the population of the county at the time.

The census of 1801 gave the adult male population of Montgomeryshire as 23,000. To assume that one-half of these were within the limits of age prescribed by the Act as rendering men liable to service and were also qualified in

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other respects to serve in the ranks, would be to take an exceedingly high estimate. Yet we find that, besides the regular Militia force of the county, numbering 475 men, and the local Militia, which may be estimated at 350 more, no less than 1,680 men out of the remaining inhabitants came forward as Volunteers, when called upon to supplement the existing force. Of these, three troops, of forty men each, were Cavalry, equal to 120; and twenty companies of seventy-eight rank and file, Infantry; total, 1,680.

In February, 1804, the first-class effectives in Montgomeryshire, are returned as 3,426; the second class as 643; third class, 759; fourth class, 3,546; total, 8,374; Regular Militia, 475; local Militia, 350; Volunteers, 1,867; total, 11,066, or within 500 of the very high estimate above indicated.

But the rise and progress of the movement will perhaps be best appreciated by the perusal of the following letters, which have been extracted from the correspondence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under whose authority all Volunteer forces were placed until a comparatively recent period. This correspondence, together with all that relating to those forces, has now been removed to the Record Office, and this opportunity is taken of acknowledging with thanks the facilities which were there afforded for its examination by A. Kingsford, Esq. The collection of letters, etc., is obviously deficient, as, during five years—1810 to 1813, and 1813 to 1815—there are no commissions recorded, nor any letters at all preserved referring to the regiment.

(No date, but apparently August 11th, 1803.)

Sir,—We have the honour to request that you will lay before His Majesty, for his approbation, an offer of a Corps of Cavalry, consisting of two troops, to serve in any part of Great Britain, in case of any invasion, or the appearance of an enemy on any of the coasts. They propose to take the name of the Montgomeryshire Cavalry, and to serve under the following officers:—Major Commandant, Charles Watkin Williams Wynn. Welshpool Troop: Captain, John Williams; Lieutenant, John Williams; Cornet, Matthew Jones. Montgomery Troop:

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Captain, Arthur Davies Owen; Lieutenant, The Rev. John Pryce; Cornet, Richard Pryce.

We have the honour to be,
Etc., etc., etc.,
Jas. Herbert,
Devereux Mytton,
Commiss'rs of Lieutenancy for the Co'y of Montgomery.
The Right Honble. the Sec. at War,
Etc., etc., etc.

(Private.)

Welsh Pool, Aug. 12th, 1803.

My Lord,—In addition to the letter which, at the request of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the Co'y of Montgomery, I yesterday wrote to them for the purpose of being communicated to your Lordship, I trust that it may not be improper for me to state some further particulars in a more private manner. Owing to the small number of gentlemen, or considerable farmers, resident within the Co'y of Montgomery, no Yeomanry or Volunteer Corps was established within its limits during the late war. When I came down into the county a month ago, I found that no measures had been taken to induce any persons to come forward with offers of service, in consequence of which I felt it my duty to request the Commissioners of Lieutenancy to convene a meeting for the purpose of considering the expediency of raising Volunteers, both Cavalry and Infantry, which was accordingly held on 23rd July. At that meeting every person seemed eager to co-operate in raising Infantry, but scarcely any to serve in the Cavalry.

As, however, I understood it to have been always the decided opinion of the Government that Yeomanry Cavalry was, beyond all others, the force most proper to be encouraged, I thought it my duty to use every endeavour to recommend it. In consequence, it was determined that the proposals for Cavalry and Infantry which had been sent down in your Lordship's letter should be reprinted and circulated in every parish, with an invitation to all to enrol themselves. The result of this measure is, that when all the returns are received the number of men enrolled for the Infantry will, I trust, exceed 6,000.

From your Lordship's letter of the 3rd August, I conclude that number to be considerably above what His Majesty's

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Government would at present wish to accept. Should this be the case, I apprehend that it would be more advisable to select the number which it may at present be thought proper to raise, when the Volunteers are called together and consider their offers according to the directions of your Lordship's letter, than at a subsequent period when there may be a greater probability of offending those who are rejected. . . . . I procured about 100 names, and I very much fear that, if the allowance is recalled, even that small number will suffer a considerable defalcation. Should that be the case, it is proposed, unless disapproved of, to clothe those who remain in a grey uniform, similar to that of the 25th Light Dragoons, as cheaper and more lasting than either blue or scarlet. Should your Lordship approve of the No. of Volunteers which I propose that the county should raise in the first instance, or wish that any alteration should be made in it, I should feel happy in receiving your Lordship's commands.

I have the honour, etc., etc.,

C. W. Williams Wynn.

The Lord Hobart, etc., etc., etc.

From the official papers in the Public Record Office, London, the date of acceptance of the three troops of Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, or Volunteer Cavalry as they were first called, each of 40 rank and file, is given as September 9th, 1803, and of the twenty infantry companies for the County as November 2nd, 1803. The infantry companies were each of 78 rank and file, and the two bodies of horse and foot, though practically independent of each other, were known collectively as the "Montgomeryshire Volunteer Legion."

That Mr Williams Wynn first intended his force to consist of Cavalry only is evident, and the idea of infantry attached is shown in the following letter, written between the dates of the acceptance of the Cavalry and that of the Infantry portion of the Legion.

Llangedwyn, Oct. 27th, 1803.

Gentlemen,—At the request of a very numerous and respectable meeting, I beg leave to submit to you the following plan

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for the organisation of the Volunteer Armament for the Co'y of Montgomery, which, if it meets with your approbation, I beg may be laid before His Majesty. It is proposed that the force already raised should be formed into three troops of Cavalry of 40 men each, and 20 companies of Infantry of 78 rank and file, the whole to form one corps under the title of the Montgomeryshire Volunteer Legion, of which the county has done me the honour of expressing their wish that I should be the commandant. A list of the officers is appended. Three gentlemen are named as Majors; as being Lieut'ts of Division, they all possess that rank already. I trust that two Adjutants and two Serjt.-Majors will be allowed to the Infantry upon constant pay, as from the distance between the different companies, and the very few men in the county who have ever served in the army, such superintendence is absolutely necessary to direct the further training of the men. For the Cavalry, I should recommend Francis Deakin, who has served 6 years as Riding Master in the Ancient British Fencible Cavalry, to be Adjutant, with the constant pay of Serjt.-Major, as I observe, from the last alteration in the Regulations for Volunteer Cavalry, that a corps of 120 men is only allowed pay for a Serjt.-Major.

I have the honour to be, etc., etc., etc.,

C. W. Williams Wynn.

The Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the
County of Montgomery.

	Troops and Co.'s.	Lieut.-Col. Com.	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets and Ensigns.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Sergt.-Majors.	N.C.O. and Rank and File.	Total.
Cavalry.....	3	1			3	3	3	1	1		120	132
Infantry	20		2	3	20	20	20	1	1	2	1560	1629

The total established strength of the Legion was, therefore, 1761 of all ranks.

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The officers of the Montgomeryshire Volunteer Legion were :—

Lieut.-Col. Commandant—Charles Watkin Williams Wynn.

Lieut.-Cols.—Charles Hanbury Tracy, John Edwards.

Majors of Infantry—John Winder, John Humffreys, Pryce Jones.

Captains—Of Cavalry—Arthur Davies Owen, John Williams, Rev. John Price. Of Infantry—Thomas Colley, Rev. John Davies, John Davies, John Owen Herbert, Thomas Jones, Humphrey Rowland Jones, Maurice Jones, Thomas Kinsey, David Lloyd, Maurice Lloyd, Thomas Edmund Marsh, John Mytton, Richard Mytton, Edward Price, Evan Stephens, Christopher Temple, John Williams, William Williams.

Lieutenants—Of Cavalry—Matthew Jones, Richard Pryce, Edward Farmer. Of Infantry—Edward Baugh, Leonard Baugh, George Colley, Edward Evans, David Evans, George Gould, Lewis Griffiths, James Hamer, John Hill, William Hughes, John Jones, William Jones, John Jones, second, Thomas Marsh, Edward Morgan, Edward Pritchard, Lewis Vaughan, Edward Wilson.

Cornets—John Meredyth Williams, John Williams, Arthur D. Jones.

Ensigns—Francis Allen, John Asterley, Edward Baugh, Joseph Davis, Thomas Lloyd Dickin, Maurice Evans, Henry Evans, William Howell, Thomas Hughes, William Hughes, Thomas Jones, Richard Lloyd, Hugh Owen, Edward Powell, David Richard, John Stephens, William Tilsley, George Williams.

Adjutant of Cavalry—Francis Deakin. Of Infantry—Richard Farmer (gazatted 5th Jan. 1804),

Chaplains—Of Cavalry—Rev. Edward Jones. Of Infantry—Rev. Evan Jones.

No Major was appointed to the Cavalry, the post of Field Officer being filled by the Lieut.-Col. commanding himself, thus making his identification with the mounted position more complete.

As it is to the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry that these records refer, the story will be confined to the three

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troops of Volunteer Cavalry, through which is commenced the Regiment's history. Colonel Williams Wynn's three troops consisted of Capt. Arthur Davies Owen, Montgomery Troop, Capt. John Williams, Welshpool Troop, and Capt. the Rev. John Pryce (who gallantly came forth at his country's call), Newtown and Abermule Troop. The three Lieutenants were Matthew Jones, Richard Pryce and Edward Farmer; and the Cornets were John Meredyth Williams, John Williams and Arthur D. Jones. The arms were swords and pistols, but the uniform selected was not grey as originally proposed, but scarlet, the facings being black, the infantry officers wearing gold lace, and those of the Cavalry silver.

The Cavalry headdress was a bearskin-crested light Cavalry helmet of black leather, with black moleskin turban or band, ornamented with silver chain and the Regimental badge in silver on the right side, a white hackle feather being worn on the left side. The jacket was of scarlet cloth with black collar and cuffs, being braided with rows of white cord across the breast and up the back, similar to the Horse Gunners, the collars being edged with white cord, the cuffs having a simple knot of the same material. Three rows of silver ball buttons were displayed on the front of the jacket. The breeches were of white leather, and worn with black, military boots, the belts and gloves were white, and the pouches black. The Officers' dress was much the same as that of the men, with the exception that silver lace replaced the white cords; they also wore crimson silk waist sashes. The headstall was of black and white leather, and the saddle holsters were covered with bearskin flounces, the cloak case being blue, edged with scarlet.

It is worth noting that the uniform of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry has always been scarlet and black. Their badge being from the first the Red Dragon (Y Ddraig Gôch) of Wales, with the proud motto, "Anorchfygol" ("Unconquerable.") The headquarters were fixed at Welshpool, the parade ground being at Trehelig Gro.

In January, 1804, a Surgeon was added to the Cavalry, whose Officers, including the Chaplain, now numbered thirteen.

Some idea of the realities of the threatened invasion may

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be gathered from the fact that on September 4th arrangement was made for Lieutenants of Divisions and sitting magistrates to take the place of Officers of the Volunteer force, who might be ordered out of the County in case of invasion. Permission having been obtained the previous month, on September 28th, the Montgomeryshire Cavalry assembled at Wrexham, in Denbighshire, for fourteen days' permanent duty under Col. Willlams Wynn, the Corps being dismissed on October 11th. The establishment of the three troops was as follows,—1 Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Chaplain, 1 Surgeon, 3 Quartermasters (Warrant Officers), 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 3 Trumpeters, and 102 Privates, a total of 133 of all ranks. The strength returned for 1804 was made up as follows:—Staff, 4; Captain Pryce's Troop, 37; Captain Williams's Troop, 31; and Capt. Owen's Troop, 40; a total effective strength of 112. The Corps is styled in the returns "Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry," though the more usual titles to be met with at this period of the Corps's history are "Montgomeryshire Volunteer Cavalry" and "Montgomeryshire Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry."

On October 25th, 1804, there is an application that refers to the Infantry of the Legion from the Earl of Powis, the Lord Lieutenant, "that pay and allowances may be granted to the Regiment for permanent duty performed at Newtown, Welshpool, Montgomery and Machynlleth, there being no place within less distance than Shrewsbury or Chester capable of receiving so large a body of men together."

In 1805 some rules and regulations and a table of fines were drawn up for the Cavalry, who were "To meet at Trehelig Gro the first Thursday in every month unless there be a fair, in which case on the Thursday following." "No member to bring into the field a fresh horse or mare without previous leave of Commanding Officer; penalty, £20. Horses to be at least 14 hands high, and exercised previously for as many days as the Adjutant shall direct."

In September permission was received for the three troops of Cavalry to assemble for 21 days at Shrewsbury, the like permission being granted to seventeen Companies of Infantry

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of the Legion. But the 1805 training only lasted fourteen days, the date of assembly being October 1st. Previous to their march to Shrewsbury for their term of permanent duty, the Legion were magnificently entertained in Powis Castle Park by the Earl of Powis. At the conclusion of the banquet, and immediately before their departure, the Countess of Powis presented three Standards to the several troops of Cavalry, and King's and Regimental Colours to the Infantry. The former (with the three additional Standards required by the augmentation of the Regiment) remained the Standards of the Yeomanry until replaced in 1852 by those given, after her marriage, by Lady Williams Wynn.

Trafalgar was fought this year, and with Napoleon's loss of sea power, his dream of invasion was ended once and for all, and the drills and meetings of the Yeomanry became less frequent. In James Wilson's chart of the Volunteer force, published in 1806, the uniform of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry is given as scarlet, collar and cuffs black, white breeches, and silver lace, the strength being given, for the whole Legion, 1,743 of all ranks.

No mention of permanent duty occurs in either 1806 or 1807, the strength in the latter year, exclusive of the officers, being 137 non-commissioned officers and men, 150 of all ranks being returned in 1808. In July of this year several men belonging to the Legion expressed their wish to be transferred to the local Militia. A correspondence took place on the subject, between Lieutenant-Colonel Williams Wynn and the Earl of Powis, the Lord-Lieutenant, and their wish was acceded to, and on September 16th the whole of the Volunteer Infantry of the Legion were transferred to the local Militia. Upon their disbandment they presented to their Colonel a set of silver dishes and covers, on the largest of which a hot-water venison dish, is inscribed, "The Infantry of the Volunteer Legion to their Colonel, C. W. Williams Wynn, 1809," surmounted by the Red Dragon, the badge of the Regiment. with its motto, "Anorchfygol."

The Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry were now an entirely separate body under Colonel Williams Wynn, and on September 1st, 1809, the Secretary of State approved of a proposed increase of the establishment, "to consist, from

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this date, of 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 3 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 3 Quartermasters, 1 Sergt.-Major, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 3 Farriers, 3 Trumpeters, 150 Privates, a total of 184 of all ranks, of which 151 effective members were returned when the Regiment assembled at Oswestry, in Salop, for eight days' duty on Oct. 6th, 1809, the day of dismissal being the 13th. The strength, exclusive of Officers, was 139 in 1810, and in 1811, 141.

On October 9th, 1812, fourteen days' training and exercise were commenced by the three troops at Welshpool, 151 of all ranks being returned effective.

The year 1813 was an eventful one for the Corps, for in the spring an additional troop was proposed, and the following letter to the Lord-Lieutenant is the official acceptance of its services:—

Whitehall, 1 May, 1813.

Earl of Powis.

My Lord,—I have laid before the Prince Regent your lordship's letter of the 26th ultimo containing an offer from Lieut.-Col. Wynn to raise an additional Troop of Yeo. Cav. to consist of 1 Captain, 1 Lieut., 1 Cornet, 1 Quarter Master, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Trumpeter 1 Farrier, and 48 Privates, and I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship that H.R.H. is graciously pleased to accept of this offer.

I have, etc.,

Sidmouth.

The new troop was known as the Berriew Troop, and was under Captain J. Buckley Williams, who was gazetted on July 13th, 1813, At the same date a Paymaster was gazetted to the Corps.

On September 11th, despite the fact that the Corps only consisted of four troops, a Second Field Officer was allowed, Captain Owen being gazetted Major, and Lieutenant Farmer was gazetted to the command of the Newtown Troop. The establishment of the four troops now consisted of 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Paymaster, 1 Chaplain, 4 Quartermasters, 8 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 4 Trumpeters, 4 Farriers, 192 Privates, a total of 238 of all ranks, of whom 18 were

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officers, an effective strength of 206 officers and men being shown in the 1813 returns. Welshpool was the scene of the training and exercises this year, which lasted fourteen days, and commenced October 12th. During July, 1814, the thanks of the Houses of Parliament were voted to the Regiment, in common with other Volunteer bodies, for their late services during the war, which were read to the various troops by the Captains.

No duty was apparently held in 1814, the effective strength, exclusive of officers, being 188.

Between the March and June returns of the year 1815 Adjutant Deakin died, and was succeeded by Samuel Dudley, but as the corps was below six troops in strength "with rank of Adjutant, but pay and allowances of Sergeant-Major only."

The establishment must have been reduced from 48 Privates to 40, for on September 11th, despite the fact that the Earl of Powis approves and forwards the proposal of Colonel Williams Wynn for the augmentation of each troop from 40 to 48 men, the following reply was received from Lord Sidmouth:—

Whitehall, 21 Sept., 1815.

Earl of Powis.

In answer to that part of your lordship's letter which relates to Colonel Wynn's proposal of increasing the establishment of the Montgomeryshire Y.C., I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that it is not deemed expedient under present circumstances to make any augmentation in the Yeomanry Force of that part of the Kingdom.

I have, etc.,

Sidmouth.

On October 6th, 1815, the four troops assembled at Welshpool for thirteen days' training and exercise, 206 of all ranks being returned. The same strength was returned in 1816, during which year no training is recorded.

Pryce Devereux, Esq., was gazetted captain of the Montgomery Troop on October 11th, 1817. The Regiment came up for seven days' permanent duty at Newtown on the 17th

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of the month, 207 of all ranks being shown enrolled. The four troops were now commanded as follows:—Newtown Troop, Captain Farmer; Berriew Troop, Captain Buckley Williams; Montgomery Troop, Captain Devereux; and Welshpool Troop, Captain Martin Williams.

Seven days' duty were performed at Welshpool in 1818 between the dates of October 12th and 18th; 206 of all ranks being returned, every rank being full up. On October 16th Major John Eccleston was appointed Adjutant, vice Dudley resigned.

The unhappy distress which for the past few years had been so widespread over the land culminated in 1819, on March 4th. Political disorders broke out in Montgomeryshire in the summer of that year, and in July Colonel C. W. Williams Wynn makes an application to the Secretary of State for two days' pay, and allowances for 48 men and their officers, who were summoned to Newtown by order of the magistrates on two separate occasions in aid of the civil power in consequence of disturbances. They remained on duty through the nights of the 30th of June and the 10th of July. The County must have been considerable disturbed, for on the 12th of July a call was made on the Regiment to suppress a riot at Abermule, the men being out two days.

Welshpool was the scene of the 1819 duty, when eight days were performed between the dates October 14th and 21st.

The effect of the recent riots were not lost on the law-abiding citizens of the County, and two fresh troops were equipped.

Whitehall, 13 Dec., 1819.

Earl of Powis.

My Lord,—I have laid before the Prince Regent your Lordship's letter of the 10th instant enclosing a proposal for the augmentation of the Montgomeryshire Yeo. Cav., commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Wynn to 6 Troops of 44 Private men exclusive of one Farrier per Troop, and I am to acquaint your Lordship that H.R.H. in the same, etc., is graciously pleased to approve thereof.

Sidmouth.

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The two new troops were the Llangedwyn Troop, captained by David Pugh, Esq., and the Llanfyllin Troop, under Captain Wythen Jones. The same Gazette, December 23rd, 1819, promoted Captain J. Buckley Williams to Major, and he handed his troop, the Berriew, to Captain Lloyd.

In February, 1820, as the establishment was one of six troops, a veterinary surgeon was gazetted, and the establishment was now: 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Chaplain, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Paymaster, 6 Quartermasters, 1 Sergt.-Major, 12 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 6 Trumpeters, 6 Farriers, 284 Privates, a total of 352 of all ranks, of whom 25 were Officers.

In 1820 training was held at Newtown, the Regiment assembling on October 11th, and dismissing on the 18th 302 non-commissioned officers and men, exclusive of some 25 officers being returned effective.

On February 24th, 1821, the Government gave permission for the six troops to be augmented to 50 privates per troop, the new establishment consisting of 25 Officers, six Quartermasters, one Sergeant-Major, 12 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, six Trumpeters, and 300 Private men, or a total of 362, of which 337 of all ranks were returned effective. The eight days' training was held at Welshpool in 1821, commencing on the 11th October.

As the six troops now consisted of an established strength of 300 men, the Adjutant was at last allowed the pay of his rank instead of that of a Sergeant-Major, a letter, dated October 18th, from Lord Sidmouth, confirming that officer's pay from the date on which the establishment of 300 Privates had been sanctioned officially.

The uniform was altered about this date, the Regimental scarlet and black being shown in a Light Dragoon kit as follows: A scarlet double-breasted coatee with short tails turned back with black cloth, black pointed cuffs, with a single knot edging of white cord, black collars edged with white, silver-plated buttons and shoulder scales, dark blue overalls, with single scarlet dragoon stripe, white cross and sword belts, and yellow and crimson lancer girdles. The headgear was a black cloth shako, with silver star (in the

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centre of which was the Dragon) and ornaments, the shako having a white top lined plait and white drooping horse-hair plume. White gloves were worn in review order. The officers were distinguished by a plume of white cocks' feathers, gold and crimson girdles, silver epaulettes and lace. The harness was now of brown leather, the bridle being the Hussar pattern. The blue cloak was strapped over the front of the saddle. The arms were, still, swords and pistols, though twelve men per troop were now armed with carbines, which were issued by the Ordnance Office to the number of seventy-two for the Regiment.

On November 7th, 1821, J. Winder Lyon, Esq., succeeded Captain Lloyd in command of the Berriew Troop.

On October 9th. 1822, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry commenced the annual eight days' exercise at Newtown, the six troops mustering 340 non-commissioned officers and men, and, with the officers, 365 of all ranks were effective, every rank being thus full up, the Chaplain and Paymaster being supernumerary to the establishment.

Welshpool was the scene of the 1823 duty, the Regiment assembling on the same day as last year, but dismissing one day earlier. The six troops, exclusive of officers, showed six Quartermasters, 15 Sergeants, 15 Corporals, six Trumpeters and 296 Privates, a total of non-commissioned officers and men of 338 effectives. Exclusive of commissioned officers, 318 non-commissioned officers and men were returned in 1824. The eight days' duty was held at Newtown between the dates October 26th and November 3rd.

Major and Adjutant Eccleston died in 1825, and Lieutenant William Saville Easterley, half-pay, 3rd Dragoon Guards, was appointed Adjutant, his appointment dating July 2nd. The eight days' training was held at Welshpool, the Regiment marching in on October 5th, 302, exclusive of officers, being shown enrolled.

Newtown was selected for the 1826 duty, the Regiment mustering on October 11 and marching homeward on the 18th. The troops were numbered, taking their seniority from their Captains, the field states being as follows:—1st, Captain Farmer's (Newtown) Troop, 48; 2nd, Captain Pryce Devereux's (Montgomery) Troop, 61; 3rd, Captain

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Wythen Jones's (Lianfyllin) Troop, 48; 4th, Captain David Pugh's (Llangedwyn) Troop, 53; 5th, Captain Winder Lyon's (Berriew) Troop, 55; 6th, Captain A. D. Jones's (Welshpool) Troop, 46; the total, with the Regimental Staff, who numbered 7, being 318 of all ranks out of an enrolled strength of 325.

On October 10th, 1827, the six troops met at Welshpool, and were dismissed on the 17th, the total enrolled strength being 359, only two rank and file being required to complete the full establishment.

And yet, notwithstanding this desirable state, the following letter, dropped like a bomb shell in their midst, was received through the Lord-Lieutentant :—

Whitehall,

December 5th, 1827.

My Lord,—His Majesty's Government being most desirous to effect every practicable reduction in those branches of the public expenditure where it may be fou nd consistent with the honour and safety of the country, I have the King's commands to acquaint you that it is intended to relieve from their present military engagement all corps of Yeomanry Cavalry in these districts where it has been found from the experience of the last ten years they have very seldom or never been called upon to act in aid of the civil power and where there appears no reason to apprehend under any possible circumstances the recurrence of any necessity in time of peace to call for their services. I am therefore to request you to acquaint the commanding officer of the Regiment in the county of Montgomery that no allowance will be issued for their maintenance after the 24th instant.

I am further commanded by His Majesty to desire that your lordship will assure the commanding officer and through him the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps that His Majesty is deeply sensible of the zeal and patriotism uniformly displayed by those highly respectable bodies from the time of their services being first called into action under the pressure of the war down to the present moment whenever their services have been required, and it is His Majesty's pleasure as a mark of his Royal approbation that the officers of every Yeomanry Corps now subsiding should re-

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tain the rank and honour belonging to their respective commissions.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient servant,

Lansdowne.

There was no help for it, and in March, 1828, the carbines, pistols, swords and belts were collected and returned to the Ordnance Office, and the regimental accounts closed, and thus, after 25 years' faithful service, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry were broken up.

If the Government had forgotten to be grateful for past services, the worthy yeomen of Montgomeryshire had not forgotten what was due to them, for on December 23rd, 1828, a large attendance of its old members assembled at Welshpool and presented their late commanding officer with a magnificent epergne chandelier of silver for seven lights, with six saltcellars of like design. On the base of the chandelier is the annexed inscription:—"Presented by the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry to Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., as a memorial of their esteem and regard for him as their Commanding Officer for 25 years, and as an acknowledgment of his attention and kindness to them during that period. December, 1828."

Not only were the Montgomeryshire Yeomany disbanded, but the order included every single Welsh unit, and the Flintshire Royal Maylor, Glamorganshire, Gower (Fairwood and Swansea), and Carmarthenshire Regiments were actually broken up, leaving only the Denbighshire and Pembrokeshire (the famous Castlemartin) corps, which two corps evaded the order by serving without pay or allowances.

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CHAPTER II.

SERIOUS agricultural riots disturbed the southern portions of England during the summer of 1830, and by the winter of the year the spirit of discontent had reached North Wales, serious riots taking place in Denbighshire, which were with difficulty put down by the Denbighshire Yeomany Cavalry under Sir W. Williams Wynn,[1] with the North and South Shropshire Regiments of Yeomany held in readiness over the County border in case their services were required. Riots and incendiarism were rife throughout the whole County, and created much alarm. In view of these contingencies, and in consideration of the distance that separated Montgomeryshire from any regular station of troops, the authorities deemed it advisable again to encourage the formation of volunteer corps of Yeomanry for the preservation of internal order and tranquility. A large number of respectable yeomen and others in Montgomeryshire again volunteered their services under their old Lieutenant-Colonel. The following was the reply of Lord Melbourne, the then Home Secretary, to Viscount Clive's letter, which contained that offer :—

Whitehall, 13 Jan., 1831.

My Lord,—I have laid before the King your Lordship's letter of the inst., enclosing an offer of service from Mr. C. W. Williams Wynn of a corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, to be formed in the co. of Montgomery, to consist of four troops of 50 men per troop, and I am to inform your Lordship that His Majesty is graciously pleased to accept of this offer, subject to the provisions of the Volunteer Acts, and to the general Rules and

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1 The Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry were then serving without pay or allowances, their Colonel, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, being practically responsible for their upkeep during the time that an ungrateful Government had withdrawn all pecuniary assistance. His son, the Sixth Baronet, later became the commandant of the Montgomery Yeomanry, succeeding his uncle.

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Regulations of the Volunteer Service. The establishment of this corps will be as follows, viz., 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 4 Quartermasters, 1 Sergeant-Major, 10 Sergeants, 10 Corporals, 4 Trumpeters, 200 Privates.

In consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, a Lieutenant-Colonel will be allowed to this Corps over and above the regular establishment just stated, subject to this restriction, that no pay shall ever be drawn for beyond what the regular establishment would be entitled to receive. This Corps will be designated in the books of my office by the name of the County to which it belongs.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

Melbourne.

The Viscount Clive, etc., etc., etc.,
Powis Castle.

On January 13th, 1831, the Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams Wynn was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain David Pugh, late of the Llangedwyn Troop, was on February 3rd appointed Major. The four troops proposed were: The Berriew Troop, Captain John Winder Lyon Winder; the Newtown Troop, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Adolphus Procter; the Montgomery Troop, Captain Pryce Buckley Williams; and the Welshpool Troop, Captain John Davies Corrie.

But a fifth troop was added before the month was up, being the Llangedwyn Troop, captained by R. Bonnor Maurice, Esq., necessitating the following correspondence:—

Whitehall, 25 Feb., 1831.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 22nd inst., and having laid before the King the proposal therein contained, viz., the augmentation of Montg'y Yeom'ry Cavalry, by the addition of one troop of 50 private men, I am to inform your Lordship that His Maj. is graciously pleased to approve thereof.

The Regiment will now consist of 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 5 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 5

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Quartermasters, 1 Sergeant-Major, 12 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 5 Trumpeters, 250 Privates.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

(Signed) Melbourne.

The Viscount Clive.

On March 15th the five Captains with five Lieutenants, five Cornets and the Chaplain were gazetted. Nearly all the officers had served in the late Regiment, and the rank and file largely consisted of ex-members of the old Yeomanry. A few days later the Surgeon was gazetted, but the Government refused to allow a Veterinary Surgeon, as the corps did not consist of six troops.

The privates of the revived corps were armed with swords and pistols and the same allowance of carbines was made, viz., 12 per troop, as they had formerly carried. The old standards were used by the new Regiment, the badge of the Red Dragon and the motto, "Anorchfygol," being again adopted, as were the colours of the uniform, which were ordered to be scarlet[1] and black.

The new uniform was modelled on that then worn by the 7th Dragoon Guards, once Ligoner's famous Black Horse, and consisted of a scarlet single-breasted coatee, with silver-plated buttons and shoulder scales, the cuffs and collars being black and edged with white lace, the cuffs being pointed, but this time being edged with a plain bar of lace without a knot. The belts were white except those of the Quartermasters, who wore black belts. Lancer girdles of yellow and crimson worsted were worn by the men, the officers' being of gold and crimson, and having tassels. The officers also wore silver epaulettes. The overalls were blue with a broad scarlet stripe. The headgear was a black metal heavy dragoon helmet, with gilt ornaments displaying the badge and topped by an enormous bearskin crest. In drill order a blue jacket, with scarlet collar, scarlet-pointed cuffs and scarlet shoulder straps was worn, the undress cap being

[1] An order had been recently issued from the War Office ordering all Cavalry, Regular and Yeomanry, with the exception of the Royal Horse Guards, to be clothed in scarlet.

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a soft blue round forage cap, with scarlet band. The officers' cap had silver lace and drooping peaks. The horse furniture for the rank and file was quite plain, and was of brown leather, the blue great coats being rolled over the holsters. The carbine was carried in front of the off pistol holster and attached to the crossbelt.

Before the end of the summer the Berriew Troop was broken up, Captain Lyon Winder and his Lieutenant and Cornet resigning on September 16th. A large number of the men joined the Montgomery Troop. Despite this reduction the establishment remained almost exactly the same in total numbers, the remaining four troops being increased from 50 to 63 privates, as the following letter shows:—

Whitehall, 16 Sept., 1831.

My Lord,—I have laid before the King your Lordship's letter of the 11th inst., requesting, at the instance of the Commandant, that the Montg. Y.C., hitherto consisting of 5 troops, may henceforth consist of 4 troops and 252 privates, and I am to inform your Lordship that H.M.is graciously pleased to approve thereof.

The said Corps will continue to have borne in its establishment the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel, under the circumstances stated in my letter to your Lordship of the 13 Jan. last.

The establishment of the said Corps will be 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Cornets, 1 Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 4 Quartermasters 12 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 4 Trumpeters, 252 Privates.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

(Signed) Melbourne.

The Viscount Clive, etc., etc., etc.

The inclusion of the Major in the establishment as well as a Lieutenant-Colonel (the latter itself a great concession, as the corps only consisted of four troops) was evidently an oversight, for more correspondence took place on the subject of a second field officer. But on the 21st of September, evidently taking into consideration the size of the troops, Lord Melbourne allowed Major Pugh to keep his position. No mention occurs of an adjutant, although one is allowed in the establishment, though as the strength was

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below 300 Privates, he would, doubtless, only draw Sergeant-Major's pay and allowances.

On October 3rd, 1831, the Regiment assembled at Welshpool for training, the eight days being concluded on the 10th. The four troops were lettered as follows :—A, or Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Procter's (Newtown) Troop ; B, or Captain P. B. Williams's (Montgomery) Troop ; C, or Captain J. D. Corrie's (Welshpool) Troop ; and D, or Captain R. M. B. Maurice's (Llangedwyn) Troop. Captain Williams's Troop soon afterwards became the Berriew Troop. Exclusive of officers, 255 of all ranks were returned.

In the autumn of 1832 Princess Victoria, afterwards Queen Victoria, accompanied by her mother, the Duchess of Kent, visited North Wales, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry furnishing an escort from the borders of the County to Powis Castle, where a guard of honour from the Regiment was mounted.

On October 8th, 1832, the Regiment assembled for eight days' duty, only two Privates being required to complete the total establishment of all ranks of 300 officers and men.

The same strength was returned in 1833, in which year Welshpool was the scene of the training, the duty being performed between the dates October 4th and 11th.

In 1834 no training was held, but on October 6th, 1835, the four troops again met at Welshpool for eight days' exercise. The training in 1836 was held at Newtown, the date of assembly being October 4th.

With 1837 opens an exciting period in the Regiment's history, for on the succession of Queen Victoria, the Chartists, who had been steadily increasing their forces under the late King, determined to force matters by the use of force if necessary. On April 21st, 1837, the assistance of the Regiment was summoned and Captain Corrie's C (Welshpool) Troop was assembled at Llanfair in aid of the civil power. Much feeling prevailed among the poorer classes against the Yeomanry, but it did not prevent the Regiment from coming out on October 11th for eight days' duty at Welshpool, 280, exclusive of officers, being shown in the 1837 returns. Large reductions took place in the winter of 1837 in the Yeomanry Regiments. In Wales, the Flintshire

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and Maylor Regiments were disbanded, and the Denbighshire Yeomanry were reduced from five to three troops, but, owing to the Chartist movement, the Montgomeryshire were left untouched.

1838, Colonel H. A. Procter resigned his commission as Captain in the Regiment this year, and on August 31st, 1838, Cornet Charles Lloyd was gazetted Captain of his troop, the A or Newtown.

The training this year began on October 3rd at Newtown, the enrolled strength being 271, exclusive of officers. The Chartists again gave sufficient trouble to necessitate the use of the Regiment, for in December the new Workhouse just built at Caersws was threatened by a Chartist mob. The magistrates asked for the services of a portion of the Regiment to preserve the peace. A detachment of two troops, with the veteran Colonel, proceeded to Newtown on Christmas Eve, and were stationed in a field adjoining the Workhouse during the whole of the following day. An unpleasant way of passing their Christmas, certainly! But it was satisfactory to see how promptly each man, warned for duty, obeyed the summons, and how rapid was the assembly of the troops, considering the scattered area of their residences. Beyond the inconveniences of remaining the whole of a cold and snowy day under arms, no necessity arose for a further call upon the troops for interference, nor were any active measures necessary.

1839. In the month of May following, there was, however, a much more serious and better organised attempt upon the peace of the County. A Chartist mob, under the presidency of Hetherington, had for some time past assembled at Llanidloes, and, in addition to passing resolutions of a most revolutionary character, had given effect to them by drilling, and manufacturing pikes, hand grenades, etc. Toward the end of April, 1839, parties, more or less armed, began to scour the neighbourhood and collect arms at all the farmhouses likely to possess them. They instituted regular drills, and pike exercise was performed. The whole countryside was in a state of open rebellion, and it was said that there was hardly a blacksmith to be found who was not engaged in manufacturing pikes. Information of these daring and

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unlawful proceedings was given to the Lord-Lieutenant, Viscount Clive, M.P., who at once appealed to the Home Office for military aid. His request was answered by the despatch of three London policemen, a force which the then Home Secretary, Lord John Russell, considered adequate to the occasion!!! Upwards of 200 special constables had in the meantime been sworn in. Lord Clive thereupon warned Colonel Williams Wynn to hold his corps of Yeomanry in readiness. The hostile demonstrations continued, and certain parties charged with the outrages were arrested by the London police officials at Llanidloes. The persons thus apprehended were lodged in the Trewythen Arms Inn of that town where the Justices of the Peace were assembled. This was a signal for a general rising of the Chartists who, armed with guns, pistols, pikes, bludgeons, etc., proceeded to the Inn, which, after rescuing the prisoners, severely handling the police, and playing havoc with the cellars, was completely wrecked. The whole County, encouraged by this open act, was in a state of rebellion, alarming reports being received by the civil powers from all parts of the locality, particularly Newtown, where a large armed mob of Chartists were threatening the buildings of the town. On May 3rd a hurried meeting of magistrates was held at Welshpool, which town was also full of active and defiant Chartists.

Lord Clive immediately ordered out the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry and also four troops of the South Salopian Yeomanry, which regiment he at the time commanded. The Shropshire Yeomen were marched to Newtown to quell the disorders in that town at the urgent request of the local magistrates. The Montgomeryshire Cavalry were speedily assembled at Welshpool and despatched to the principal scene of action, Llanidloes, over 200 troopers strong. On arriving at that town next day (May 4th) the Yeomanry at once proceeded to active measures, and the town, which had been in the hands of the mob from Tuesday night, April 30th, despite its four days' disorder, rapidly quieted down and tranquility was again restored in the streets. The Yeomanry searched the town, discovering several depots of arms which were at once confiscated, as well as large quantities of sheet lead, evidently intended for making bullets. Five of the rioters

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were captured and sent under an escort of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry to Montgomery. The principal ringleaders had, however, managed to conceal themselves.

On May 5th a detachment of two companies of the 14th Foot, which had been hurriedly sent from Brecon, so threatening had the outlook become, arrived at Llanidloes. After Sunday's rest the troops proceeded to block the exits from the town whilst search was made for the ringleaders. But numbers of the Chartists, who had profited by the Sunday's respite to run the blockade, took refuge in the wild hills of the district, and a number of persons were observed escaping over the mountains towards Rhayader in the hope doubtless of reaching their Chartist friends in South Wales. The Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, who had been re-inforced by some troopers of the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry, were at once sent in skirmishing order in pursuit, and although the mountain slope was ill-apted for the exercise of horsemanship the hardriding Yeomanry succeeded in overtaking and arresting twelve of the flying Chartists, who were promptly escorted back to Llanidloes as prisoners.

An eye witness describes the scene as "like a pack of hounds drawing the the hillside for their fox." The neighbouring woods were partrolled by parties of Yeomanry, and everywhere search was made for the absconding rebels. The patrolling of the woods and open country was countinued throughout the 7th and 8th, and in all thirty-two arrests were made. On the latter day the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry proceeded to the town of Montgomery, and on May 9th marched into Newtown, having been sent for by the magistrates of these places. The arrival of the Yeomanry, preceded by the news of their determined action at Llanidloes, was quite enough to disperse any meeting for disorder of the local Chartists. These measures struck terror into the hearts of the Revolutionists, and on May 10th the veteran Colonel (who had been unwell during the whole of the disorders, yet gallantly remained at the head of his corps) set off with the Regiment for home.

The crushing of this insurrection was the most serious work the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry had been called upon to perform, and the warm thanks of the magistrates

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were showered on the gallant corps who, by their determined action, had prevented a serious outbreak against the civil powers taking a still more serious turn.

The misguided prisoners were tried at the ensuing assizes and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, with one exception—that of James Morris, who, having been convicted of stabbing a police constable, was most deservedly sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. This was happily the last occasion on which the Regiment was assembled in aid of the civil power.

No training was held in consequence of these riots in 1839, but in 1840 the Regiment met at Welshpool for eight days' duty on October 3rd. This year Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, who afterwards commanded the Corps, joined as Cornet.

The 1841 training was carried out at Welshpool between the dates of October 5th and 12th, and the 1842 duty commenced on October 4th at Newtown.

The October meeting for 1843, which began on the 12th, is memorable as being the last training at which the veteran Colonel commanded, for in the spring of 1844 he resigned. He might well be called the father of the Regiment which he had twice raised (in 1803 and in 1831), after a service of forty-one years. An Address, expressing the regret of the Regiment at its separation from its first commanding officer, was presented to him, signed by every officer, non-commissioned officer and private. His own farewell letter to the Regiment is appended :—

It is now more than forty years since, on the menace of invasion, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry first enrolled themselves for the defence of the county, and did me the honour of placing themselves under my command. The time is now come when I no longer find myself equal to the active discharge of my duties in the field; I therefore feel that I shall best consult the advantages of the corps and the public service by resigning the command into younger and more efficient hands. It is, however, impossible that I should take leave of those who have so long been my comrades without expressing to them in the strongest terms my gratitude for the attachment and kindness which they have uniformly displayed towards me, my earnest wishes for their health and happiness, individually and collect-

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ively, and my confidence that they will continue to maintain the high character they have established.

Charles Watkin Williams Wynn.

Late Lieut.-Colonel Commanding M.Y.C.

London, 22 March, 1844.

At the time of his resignation, Colonel Williams Wynn was 77 years of age. He was not only an efficient yeomanry officer and county magnate (having represented Montgomeryshire for forty-seven years, and was still the sitting member), but had filled the office of Secretary of State for War from 1822 to 1828.

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CHAPTER III.—1844.

ON the resignation of Col. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the 6th Baronet, who had just quitted the 1st Life Guards, was appointed Lieut. Colonel in his stead, and he inaugurated his command by a magnificent banquet to the Regiment in the Town Hall at Welshpool. Sir Watkin's commission was dated back to January 26th, 1844. Major Pugh, the Major of the Regiment, who had joined as a Captain in 1819, and served till its disbandment in 1828, was appointed Major on its revival in 1831. Colonel H. A. Procter, C.B., who had previously served as Captain of A (Newtown) Troop, afterwards leaving the Regiment, was re-gazetted Major on the same date.

The new Colonel introduced several changes, and in the first year of his command changed the headgear from the bearskin crested heavy dragoon helmet to a helmet similar to that worn by the French Dragoons, which pattern our own Dragoons also wore at Waterloo. The uniform in 1844 was as follows :—Black metal helmet, with silver ornaments (the badge being in gilt, showing the dragon) silver chin chains and scroll work, the plume of black horsehair reaching well down the back. The scarlet coatee was single-breasted with black collar and cuffs, the same style as before, with silver-plated shoulder scales and buttons. The overalls were blue, with broad scarlet stripes. The yellow and crimson Lancer girdles were still worn, the officers, as previously, being distinguished by epaulettes. The horse furniture was quite plain, the blue cloaks carried over the holster and the brown leather valise alone making the difference between civilian and military saddlery.

The 1844 duty was performed at Newtown, the Regiment assembling under Sir Watkin on October 4th. The returns this year show some 274, which, with the 16 officers, brought the enrolled strength up 290 of all ranks.

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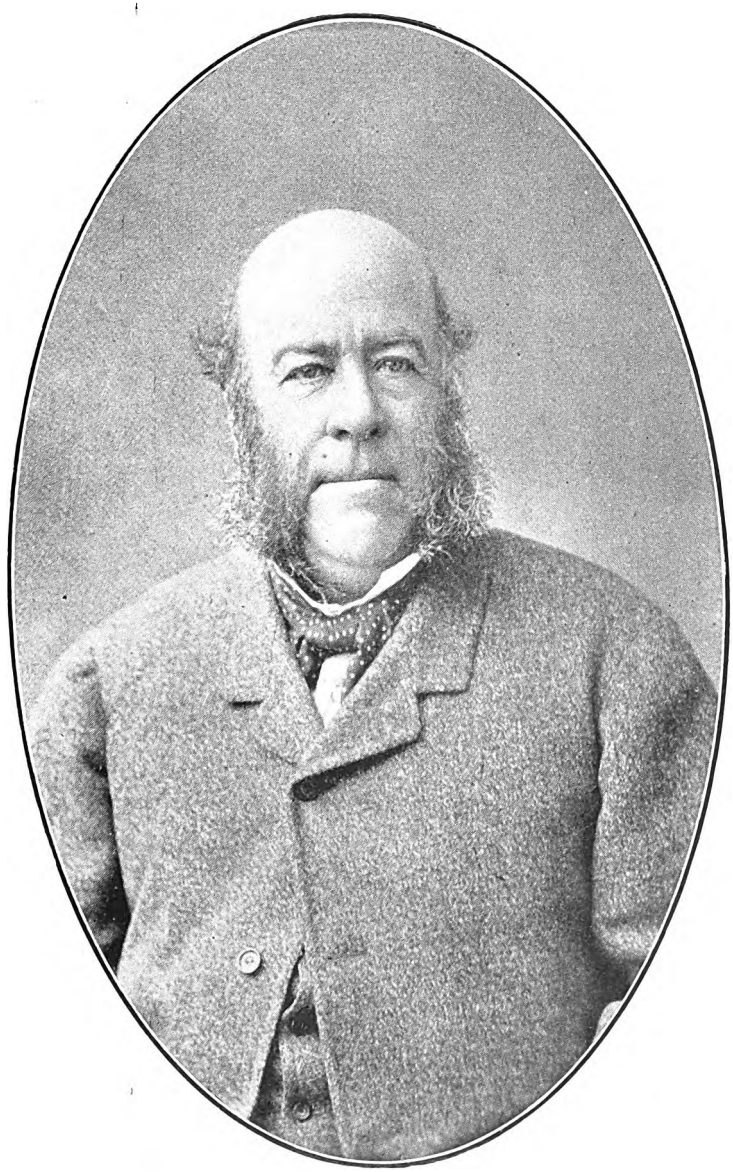

COLONEL SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, BART.

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Sir Watkin Williams Wynn in 1845 brought Mr. N. Burlinson, late Regimental Corporal-Major of his old Regiment, the 1st Life Guards, into the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry as Adjutant, his appointment dating October 7th, when he was gazetted straight off with the rank of Captain. Under the new Adjutant's efficient guidance, the drill of the Regiment greatly improved.

The regiment assembled in 1845 at Welshpool on October 15th, and carried out eight days' exercises; and in October, the following year, the training was held at Newtown, being the last occasion the Regiment met there for some years. The date of assembly was the 6th, and 295 of all ranks were returned for 1846. The four troops were commanded as follows:—A (Newtown) Troop, Captain Charles Lloyd Tamberlaine; B (Berriew), Captain P. B. Williames; C (Welshpool), Captain J. D. Corrie; and D (Llangedwyn), Captain R. M. B. Maurice.

On May 4th, 1847, Colonel Procter, C.B., who had been promoted to Major-General in the Army, and had therefore to relinquish his Regimental commission as Major of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, was gazetted out, and Captain Pryce Buckley Williames was promoted Major, handing his troop, the Berriew, over to Cornet C. W. Williams Wynn, who was gazetted Captain.

The period of the annual duty was changed from autumn to the summer in 1847, when on May 7th the Regiment marched into Welshpool for eight days.

No training was carried out in 1848, 302 members being shown as serving.

On March 3rd, 1849, Cornet R. D. Jones was appointed Captain of the C or Welshpool troop. Only five days' exercise were carried out this year, the Regiment assembling at Welshpool on May 15th, 281 N.C.O.'s and men being the enrolled strength.

The Welshpool meeting for 1850 began on May 16th, the Regiment dismissing on the 23rd.

The Regiment about this time was armed throughout with carbines instead of having only twelve men per troop so armed, the old pistols being returned to store.

The 1851 training, which was held as usual at head-

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quarters, and began on May 12th, was made the occasion of the presentation by the Viscountess Seaham of a pair of gorgeous kettle-drum banners to the band of the Regiment, adding to the value of her gift by addressing a few words to the Regiment, in which this year Viscount Seaham, 1st Life Guards, had accepted a Captaincy. The banners were of crimson plush, having a thistle, rose, and shamrock, surmounted by a crown; beneath the wreath were two black scrolls, one inscribed with the Regimental motto, and the other with the Regimental title in gold, beautifully worked in the centre. In two of the corners were shown the red dragon, on a black field, and in the other two a white horse on a green mount; the Drum Banners being an exact copy of the Queen's or Royal Standard of the Regiment. The banners were heavily fringed with gold lace. The muster rolls show 270, exclusive of officers, serving in the four troops, which, according to War Office papers, were commanded as follows:—1st (Newtown) Troop, the Lord Viscount Seaham; 2nd (Berriew) Troop, Captain C. W. Wynn; 3rd (Welshpool) Troop, Captain R. D. Jones; and 4th (Llangedwyn) Troop, Captain R. M. B. Maurice.

In the winter of 1851 the Colonel made an application to be called the Prince of Wales's Own Regiment, after the infant Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King Edward VII.), in memory of the escorts provided during the Queen's visit to Wales as Princess Victoria, but the request, as the following extract shows, was refused:—

5 Dec., 1851.

The Lord Sudeley.

My Lord,—I have, etc., 3rd instant, enclosing an application from Lt. Col. Sir W. W. Wynn, that the Montgomeryshire Yeo. Cav. may be styled the Prince of Wales Owne Regiment of Montgomeryshire Yeo. Cav.

So long a period (upwards of 19 years) has elapsed since the performance of the service on the ground of which the distinction is sought that I regret I should not feel myself justified in advising Her Majesty to accede to Sir Watkin W. Wynn's request."

In April, 1852, Viscount Seaham was gazetted honorary Major without pay. The strength had slightly improved,

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showing 284 N.C.O.'s and men, the 17 officers serving bringing the total up to 301 of all ranks.

On May 7th the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry assembled at Welshpool for the 1852 training, and Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who had a week or two previously celebrated his marriage, was met by the Regiment at Buttington, the Regiment escorting their Colonel and his bride to Powis Castle. The officers availed themselves of her presence among them to offer their congratulations in the shape of a gold-mounted dressing box to the bride; and on the inspection day Lady Williams Wynn presented six new standards to the Regiment, in place of those which had been carried since its formation in 1803. The standards are still at the Regimental headquarters. The Queen's or Royal Standard was of rich crimson damask, in the centre of which was a thistle, rose, and shamrock, beautifully worked in colour, and surmounted by a crown in gold. Underneath the national emblem was a black cloth scroll, edged with and bearing in gold letters the motto, "Dieu et mon Droit," beneath which were a thistle leaf, a rose leaf, and a shamrock. In two of the corners on a crimson field were shown the white horse of Hanover on a silver mount, and in the other two on a black field the red dragon in scarlet on a green mount, with the motto, "Anorchfygol." The corner badges were edged with gold. The Troop Standards were of black silk, with the dragon worked in scarlet streaked with gold in the centre, above which was the motto, "Anorchfygol," the white horse being shown in two of the corners in scarlet silk and in the other two corners were the letters M.Y.C., the Troop numbers appearing under the badge in the centre. All the standards were swallow-tail, and were handsomely fringed with gold and adorned with gold tassels. The Cornets had standards belts of silver lace with two black stripes.

In 1853 the training was postponed to October, when, on the 12th of the month, the Regiment met for six days at Welshpool.

In 1854 the training was held as usual in May, the Regiment marching into Welshpool on the 13th.

The 1855 duty, which, owing to the expenses of the Crimean war, was limited to six days, began at Welshpool on May 9th, 300 of all ranks being shown on the muster rolls.

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The 1856 training was held at Welshpool in May. The Albert helmet, as the new dragoon helmet was called, was introduced in 1856, into the Regiment. The new helmet was, like it predecessor, of black japanned metal, with silver ornaments, showing the red dragon in gilt, with the motto, "Anorchfygol" on a scroll. The plume of black horse hair was not cut as now worn by the dragoons, but had a somewhat shaggy and straggling appearance. The helmet, too, was much larger and more squat than the present dragoon pattern. The old scarlet coatee with scales (epaulettes for the officers), lancer girdles, blue overalls with red stripe and white belts were still retained.

No permanent duty was performed in 1857, in consequence of the Government, from economical reasons, deciding that the Force should not be called out for permanent duty.

In this year Hon. Major Viscount Seaham reverted to the Captaincy of Captain Lloyd Tamberlain's A. or Newtown Troop.

Welshpool was the scene of the 1858 duty, which was held as usual in May. Besides the morning drills, which were mounted, a foot parade was held in the afternoons on the old bowling green.

In this year occurred the disastrous fire, which reduced Wynnstay to a heap of ashes. Many addresses of condolence, and many gifts for the new house that was to arise in its room, poured in upon Sir Watkin, but, perhaps, none came more home to his heart than a present of a handsome light Cavalry sabre, mounted in silver gilt, on the blade of which was embossed an inscription, stating that it was presented to him by the officers of his Regiment, in token of sympathy and affection.

The 1859 meeting at Welshpool was held during May. Major Buckley Williams resigned in August, 1859, being succeeded by Viscount Seaham, and Edmund Peel was brought into the Regiment as Captain of the A. or Newtown Troop.

In 1860 the Government decided, with a view to economy, that the Yeomanry Regiments should not be called out for training. The County was now in the throes of the Volunteer movement, and, notwithstanding the addition of a Rifle Volunteer Corps to the County forces, the Montgomeryshire

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Yeomanry Cavalry recruited up to strength, and two years later considerably augmented their establishment.

The tunic was introduced in 1860, and the uniform now consisted of a plain scarlet tunic with black collar and cuffs, with white Austrian knot on the cuffs, the collars and tunics being edged all round with the same material; the belts were white, the sword belts being worn under the tunic as at this time the yellow and crimson girdles were still worn. The overalls were blue, with a single scarlet stripe. The Albert helmet, with its black plume, was still worn, but the epaulettes for the officers, and shoulder scales for the men, were discontinued, the officers being distinguished by silver lace and the badges of their ranks, which were worn on the collars. The old cavalry saddle was quite plain with brown leather valises, the officers having black sheep skins edged with scarlet cloth.

In 1861 the Regiment assembled at Welshpool on September 20th, the annual meeting having now reverted to the autumn instead of the spring of the year. On the 27th it was inspected by Colonel Steele, 9th Lancers, and, addressing the Regiment, he said:—"That he should be able to make a very excellent report to the proper quarters. Some of the movements were most admirably performed, and the line they kept was exceedingly good. The trotting past by Troops would have done credit to any Regiment of Regulars." During the training, as was then the custom, the regimental races were held.

On October 7th, 1862, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry assembled at Newtown for the first time for sixteen years. The inspection took place on the 14th before Colonel Thompson, 14th Light Dragoons, and the four companies of recently raised Montgomeryshire Volunteer Rifles took part in the parade movements. At the close of the training the townspeople of Newtown presented Lieutenant Colonel Sir W. Williams Wynn and the officers of the Regiment with an address to mark their appreciation of the visit of the Regiment to their town after the lapse of so many years:—"We, the undersigned inhabitants of Newtown, do hereby on behalf of ourselves and the rest of the population beg leave to approach you with an expression of profound regard and sincere

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appreciation of the honour done us by making Newtown the headquarters of the Regiment for 1862. The welcome presence of your honourable Corps has reminded us of former days, and we would fain hope that the reception you have met with may induce you to visit us in due course in years to come. But besides the feeling of satisfaction of having among us so numerous a body of men drawn as your troops are from the respectable class of the County we are not ashamed to acknowledge our sense of the pecuniary benefit conferred on the town by the necessary expenditure during your period of training. And above all such considerations we estimate (and we thus desire respectfully and gratefully to record the fact) the exemplary conduct of the men during their sojourn in the town, a proof no less of the efficiency of their discipline than of their respect for their officers and themselves."

In the autumn of 1862 the Regiment was once more brought up to its old strength of six troops. The first of the two new troops was known as the E. or Llanfyllin Troop, and the second as the F. or Caersws Troop. Captain's commissions, dating September 25th, were given to John Dugdale, Esq., of Llwyn, and W. H. Adams, Esq. (a Cornet in the Regiment), of Plas Llyssun, with the command of the two Troops respectively.

The new establishment was:—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 1 Surgeon, 1 Adjutant, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 6 Troop Sergeant Majors, 6 Quartermasters, 12 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 6 Farriers, 6 Trumpeters, 262 men. A total of 333, of whom 23 were commissioned officers.

On September 3rd, 1863, Captain J. E. Severne, late 16th Lancers, was gazetted Captain of the B. or Berriew Troop.

The Regiment assembled for the 1863 duty on October 9th, the training being held at Welshpool. Colonel Griffiths, 2nd Dragoon Guards, made the inspection.

Welshpool was again the scene of the 1864 training, which took place in October. The official inspection was held on the 13th before Colonel Farmer, 2nd Life Guards.

The 1865 training was held at Newtown during October, on the 13th of which month Colonel Griffiths, 2nd Dragoon

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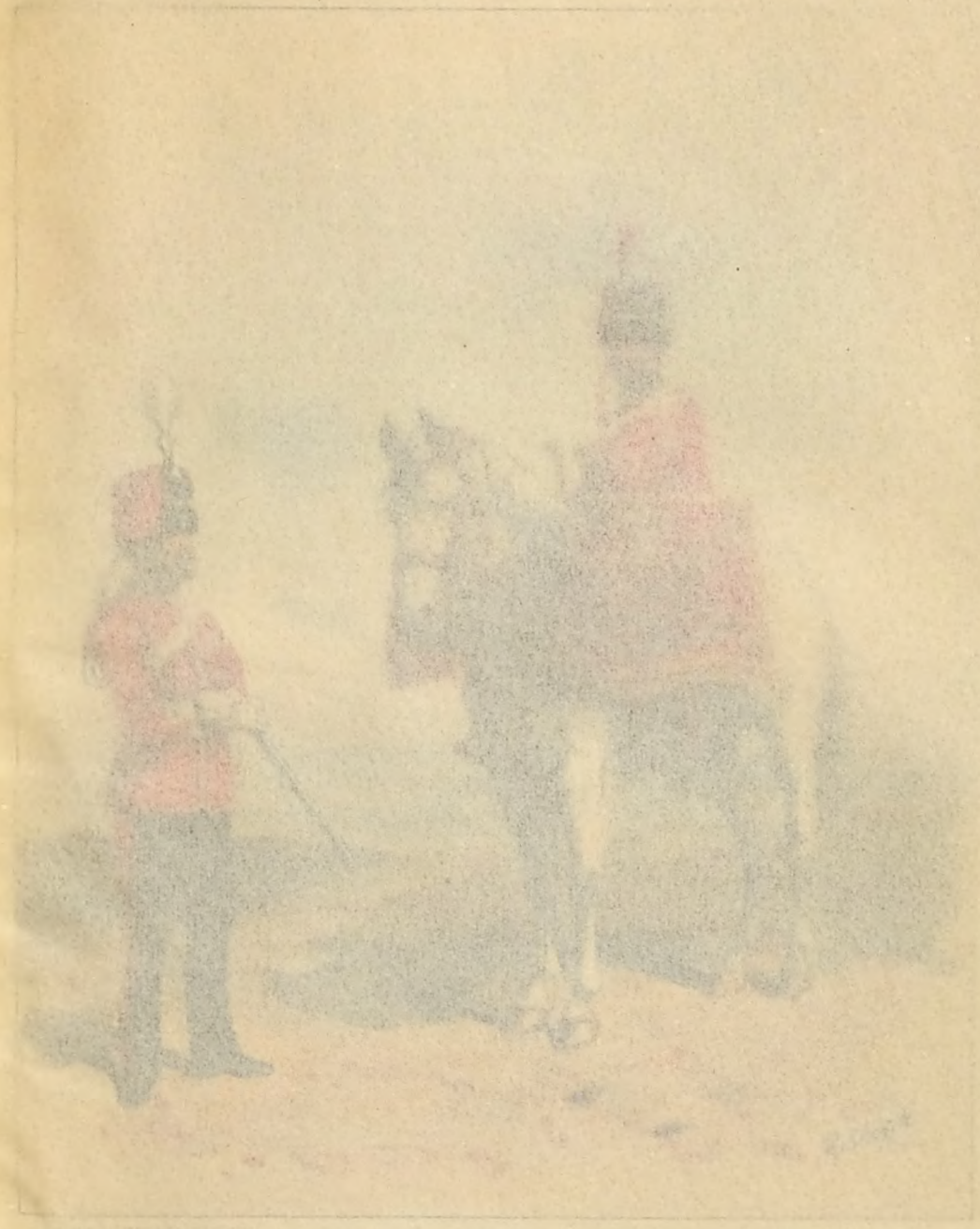

1866

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Guards, inspected the Regiment. From the following remarks made by the reviewing officer, precision in personal appearance, as well as in drill, was considered necessary:—"I have carefully watched the various movements to-day, and although I must say that there are some points in which you do not come up to Her Majesty's Cavalry Regiments, yet as a Yeomanry Regiment I must say you are perfection. But there is one thing to which I would like to draw your attention; I would wish, should I ever have the honour of reviewing you again, that I should meet you with moustachios."

Previous to the 1866 training the uniform was altered, a hussar busby replacing the Albert helmet. The uniform now was as follows:—A plain scarlet tunic with black collar and cuffs, edged with white cord all round the tunic and the collars, and with an Austrian knot on the sleeves; blue overalls with a single broad scarlet stripe; an hussar busby, with scarlet bag, white lines and plume, and silver chin chains; a white boss was worn below the plume, but not on the bag. The bandsmen and trumpeters wore scarlet brushes to their busbies, the kettle drummers having three rows of white hussar braiding. White belts were worn, the sword belt being worn under the tunic, but the lancer girdle was discontinued, silver lace lines and shoulder cords being the distinctive marks of the officers.

In this new hybrid uniform, half dragoons, half hussars, the Regiment assembled at Welshpool for the 1866 permanent duty on October 5th. The inspecting officer was Major Heneage, 8th Hussars. As only two officers and eighteen men were absent (with leave) from the training the new uniform, seems, despite it odd combination, to have been a success. It is creditable to note that every rank was full up, the enrolled strength being the same as the established strength—333.

The 1867 training was held at Welshpool, the Regiment assembling on October 9th. At this period the members of the Regiment were usually called out by a notice in the Local Press, and in addition a circular was sent to each member as follows:—

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R.O. No. 3.

September 3, 1867,

Headquarters, Welshpool.

Sir,—By command of Her Majesty the Members of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry are hereby requested to assemble for 8 days' permanent duty at Welshpool, on the 9th day of October, 1867, Thursday. Each Member must provide the following clothing (here follows a list of a yeoman's kit). The Order concludes:—

By order of the Lieutenant-Colonel,

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.,
N. Burlinson,

Captain and Adjutant M.Y.C.

In February, 1868, Captain Walter C. Wingfield, late 7th Dragoon Guards, who had been serving in the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry as lieutenant for the past four years, was gazetted Adjutant.

Newtown was selected for the 1868 training, the assembly taking place on October 3rd. Colonel Crawley of the 6th Dragoon Guards was the inspecting officer.

The six troops were commanded as follows: A (Newtown) Troop, Captain Edmund Peel; B (Berriew) Troop, Captain J. E. Severne; C (Welshpool) Troop, Captain D. Pryce; D (Llangedwyn) Troop, Captain C. W. Williams Wynn; E (Llanfyllin) Troop, Captain J. Dugdale; F (Caersws) Troop, Captain W. H. Adams.

In 1869 the permanent duty was performed at Welshpool, commencing on October 2nd, and Colonel Jennings, C.B., 13th Hussars, inspected the Regiment. In giving a very complimentary report, Colonel Jennings specially singled out the sword exercise for remark. "I must give unqualified praise to the Yeomanry soldiers for the sword exercise. And I will report particularly well of it. I have inspected several regiments this year, and unquestionably your regiment has performed the sword exercise better than any, a sure proof that they have been well instructed by the non-commissioned officers. . . . ."

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The 1870 meeting was held at Welshpool. Colonel Roch, A.A.G. for the Northern Division, inspecting the Regiment, 317 of all ranks being present on parade.

The complete success of the Prussians over the French in 1870, caused quite a scare in this country, and Mr. (afterwards Lord) Cardwell, the then Minister for War, completely reorganised the Yeomanry. In March, 1871, the new regulations affecting the Yeomanry came into force. The 45 Yeomanry Corps were to be reduced to 36, but this order was modified.

The direct command of the Auxiliary Forces was taken out of the hands of the Lords Lieutenant, and vested in the War Office. The squadron was in future to be the unit (though the troop was allowed to be retained in the Yeomanry for recruiting purposes), and the number of Subalterns was reduced from two per troop to three per squadron. It was further made compulsory for each man to attend twelve squad drills, and three mounted drills before the Regiment assembled for annual training.

New establishments were issued to the Yeomanry Regiments, and that of the Montgomeryshire was:—1 Lieut.-Colonel; 1 Major; 6 Captains; 6 Lieutenants; 3 Cornets; 1 Surgeon; I Veterinary Surgeon; 1 Sergeant Major; 6 Quartermasters; 14 Sergeants; 14 Corporals; 5 Trumpeters; 280 Privates; and a permanent staff consisting of 1 Adjutant; 6 Permant Sergeants, and I permanent Trumpeter; a total of 347 of all ranks.

New Westley Richard breech-loading carbines replaced the old useless carbines, and more attention was ordered to be given to shooting.

Probably all the new regulations affected the fact that there is no record of the regiment performing permanent duty in 1871; but in 1872 the Regiment assembled at Welshpool on October 4th, and were inspected in a torrent of rain by Colonel Wombwell, 12th Lancers, 308 being present on parade out of a strength of 328 enrolled.

On January 2nd, 1873, Captain C. W. Williams Wynn succeeded Earl Vane as Major, the latter having joined the Regiment as Viscount Seaham some twenty-two years previously. Lieutenant T. W. Gill was gazetted Captain and took over the vacant D. or Llangedwyn Troop.

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On August 5th Captain G. C. Huddleston, 13th Hussars, was appointed Adjutant, in place of Captain W. Wingfield, who was promoted to the rank of Major Supernumerary without pay. This year, too, the rank of Cornet was abolished, and that of Sub-Lieutenant substituted. The 1873 permanent duty was held at Welshpool, and on October 3rd, the Regiment, some 297 strong, was drawn up for inspection before Colonel Seager, Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry. This was a new appointment, for the War Office, instead of ordering an inspecting officer from the nearest Cavalry Regiment, divided the country into two inspection divisions for Auxiliary Cavalry, with a Cavalry Colonel on the Staff appointed to each. The post, being held for five years, gave hope of continuity in the requirements of inspections, and at the same time gave better opportunities of noting the advance or the reverse that a Regiment was making.

Late in September, 1874, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry assembled at Newtown, Colonel Seager inspecting the Regiment on October 2nd. During October, Lieutenant W. G. Williams was gazetted Captain of the Welshpool or C. Troop.

Welshpool was notified for the 1875 duty; the Regiment assembled on October 1st, and the inspection was made by Colonel Seager.

During the training a most tragic event occurred, which robbed the Regiment of a promising young officer, in Lieutenant Herbert W. Morgan, who lost his life through a carriage accident. Lieutenant Morgan had only joined the year previously, and his untimely death cast a deep gloom over all. He was buried with full military honours, the whole Regiment turning out to pay their last respects to their departed comrade.

The enrolled strength for 1875 was 317 for all ranks.

During 1876 the whole of the forces at home were formed in eight Army Corps, but, as usual, owing to want of money, the scheme was only a paper one, and nothing resulted, except one or two sham mobilisations which were held on the various scattered parade grounds of the troops and companies, no concentration even of Regiments and battalions taking place.

Owing to ill-health, Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn

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1ST ROW.—(1) C. Thurston. (2) Lieut. Bulkeley, late Capt. 1st Rifle Guards. (3) Capt J. Dugdale.

2ND ROW.—(1) Lieut. A. J. Edmunds. (2) Sir W. G. Williams, Bart. (3) Maurice Jones (Doctor). (4) Capt. Severne. (5) Capt. Peel. (6) W. Gill. (7) Capt. Burlinson. (8) Capt. Pryce. (9) A. R. Pryce. (10) Capt. W, H. Adams. (11) A. Williams (Rhayader).

3RD ROW.—(1) Major Earl Vane. (2) Lieut.-Col. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. (3) Capt. W. Wingfield.

4TH ROW.—(1) Capt. C. W. Wynn. (2) Lieut. W. R. M. Wynne.

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had been ordered abroad, and for the first time for thirty-two years he missed the annual training of his Regiment, when, on September 23rd, it assembled at Welshpool. In the Colonel's absence the command devolved on Major Charles W. Williams Wynn, the inspection being made by Colonel Seager.

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CHAPTER IV.

In the month of June, 1877, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, who had commanded the Regiment since 1844, was forced, owing to the state of his health, to resign the Lieut.-Colonelcy. The intelligence was received with great regret by every member of the Corps, which had so long flourished under his command. He bade adieu to his Regiment in the following letter, which was addressed to every member of the Corps:—

Wynnstay, Rhuabon,
June 27th, 1877.

Dear Sir,—

It is with great regret that I find my health is such that I can no longer continue to command the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry. I was unable to be present at last year's training. I much fear I shall be ordered abroad this autumn. So, after having the honour of commanding your Regiment for upwards of thirty years, I am reluctantly obliged to request Her Majesty to appoint a younger and more efficient officer to succeed me.

Yours truly,
Watkin Williams Wynn.

Upon the resignation of Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the honorary colonelcy of the Regiment. The official notification was dated September 3rd as follows:—"Major C. W. Williams Wynn to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., appointed Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, Supernumerary Major Walter C. Wingfield to be Major, vice C. W. Williams Wynn promoted."

In place of the system by which Yeomanry officers were attached to Regular Regiments of Cavalry for instruction this year a shool of Auxiliary Cavalry was instituted at Aldershot, to which all officers on joining their Regiment, and prior

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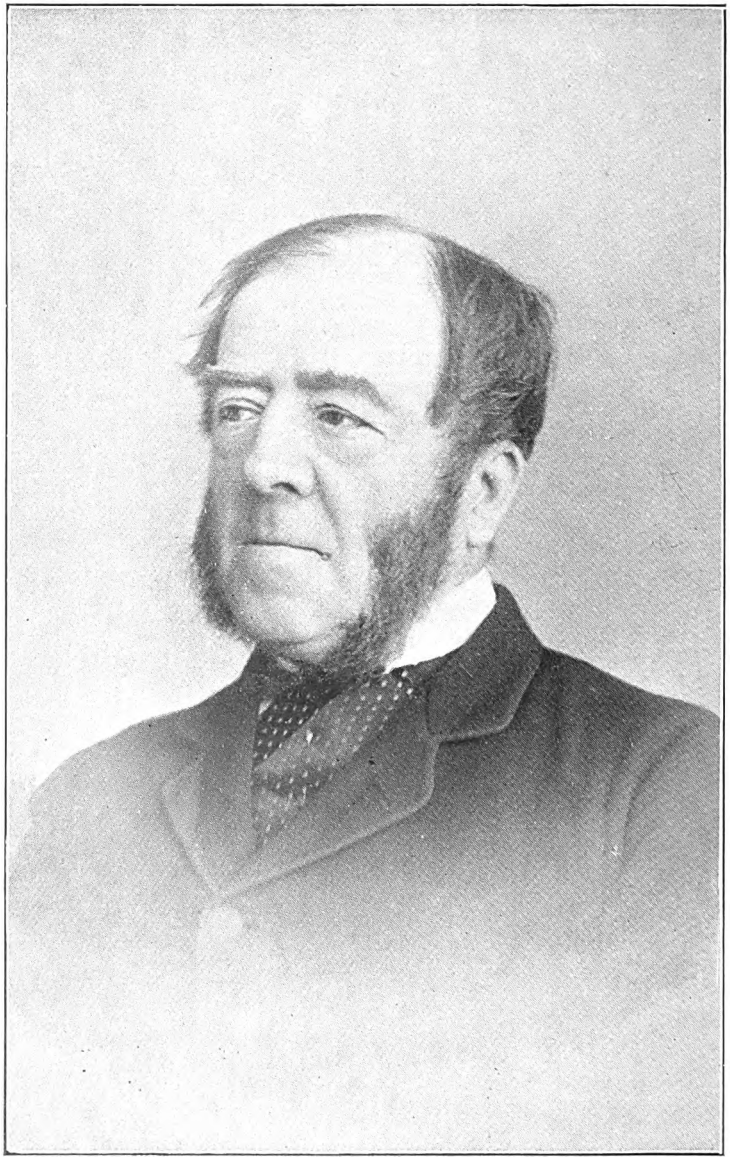

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. W. WILLIAMS WYNN.

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to promotion, were to be attached for one month's course, and in either case the school certificate for efficiency according to rank was made obligatory.

The strength of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry in 1877 was 272 members, efficient.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Williams Wynn resigned his commission on June 5th, 1878, and was succeded by Captain Sir William Grenville Williams, Bart. To quote his own words:—"As Major, I succeeded to the command of the Regiment, which I accepted as a temporary expedient to keep it together; but as soon as I found that Capt. Sir William G. Williams was willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of the command, I resigned it to his abler and more vigorous hands."

The resignation of Lieut. Colonel C. W. Williams Wynn marked an epoch in the history of the Regiment, as he was the last of what might be termed the original members. He joined on March 11th, 1840, as Cornet under his father, Colonel the Rt. Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, and had thus completed thirty-eight years' service. For the latter sixteen years of that period he had also represented his County in Parliament. His kindness and courtesy to all will be long remembered, and he handed down a record of service from father to son of seventy-five years, leaving a son in the Regiment to carry the record on. But the Regiment owed him another and deeper debt, for to his diligent research, and to his pen, the foregoing records are entirely due, written at the request of the Powysland Club[1] for "The Montgomeryshire Collections." Colonel C. W. Williams Wynn concluded his notes on the Regiment thus:—"I have brought this account to the latest date, and I can only conclude with my warmest wishes for the continued prosperity of the Regiment I have so long been connected with, and the expression of my earnest hope that its future history may be as creditable as its past."

The new Coloned, who had been in the Regiment some ten years, had previously served in the 1st Life Guards, a Regi-

[1] By the kind permission of Mr. T. Simpson Jones, Secretary of the Powysland Club, the reprint of this history is due,

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ment in which many of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry officers learnt their military duties. It is not to be wondered at that the inspection reports were so creditable when it is remembered that nearly all the officers, including even the Subalterns, had previously served in Regular Cavalry Regiments.

Lieutenant H. Lloyd was promoted to be Captain of the Colonel's Troop (the Welshpool), and at the same time Lieutenant Dugdale succeeded to the E or Llanfyllin Troop, in place of Captain Dugdale, who was promoted Major, vice Wingfield, resigned, and Lieut. A. W. Williams Wynn to the D or Llangedwyn Troop, and the Adjutant Major G. G. Huddleston was appointed Captain in the Regiment a year or two later, taking over the Berriew Troop.

Newtown was the headquarters of the Regiment during the 1878 training, which began on September 26th, Colonel Thesiger inspecting the Regiment.

A step in rank for officers of the Auxiliary Forces, called honorary rank, was authorised in 1878, for field officers after twenty-five years' service, and for Captains after twenty years' service.

On February 15th, 1879, Captain Sir Charles E. Frederick, Bart., 21st Hussar, was appointed to the adjutancy, vacant by the absorption of Brevet Major Huddleston into the Regiment. The Government having decided not to call out the Yeomanry units this year, there was no assembly for permanent duty.

In 1880 the Regiment assembled for permanent duty at Welshpool, the inspecting officer being Colonel Thesiger. The strength was 285 of all ranks.

By a general order of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, dated August 1st, 1881, the County of Montgomery is transferred to the Western District, and the Regiment transferred to the 2nd Cavalry District of Auxiliary Forces with headquarters at Aldershot. On August 15th Lieutenant Newton Apperley was gazetted Captain of the Newtown Troop. The Regiment assembled this year at Welshpool on September 24th, being inspected by Colonel Mussenden, the inspecting officer of the 2nd or Southern Auxiliary Cavalry Division. The enrolled strength was 253,

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LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR W. G. WILLIAMS, BART.

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the total establishment being 375 of all ranks. Snider Carbines were issued to the Regiment during 1881.

On May 6th, 1882, Captain Aubone G. Fife, 6th Dragoon Guards (the Carabineers), was appointed Adjutant, in succession to Major Sir Charles E. Frederick, Bart., who retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The new Adjutant carried out a much needed reform in the uniform. At the time the uniform was neither Hussar nor Dragoon, consisting as it did of a Hussar busby with scarlet bag, white plume and lines, a scarlet dragoon tunic, under which the swords were worn hussar fashion, blue overalls and box spurs. Under the sanction of the War Office a white metal dragoon helmet, with a spike modelled on that of Captain Fife's Regiment, the Carabineers, was introduced, but no plume was worn. This gave the Regiment a unique appearance amongst Yeomanry kits. Silver pouch-belts with arrows, pouches and sword belts were now worn by the officers, and later white sword belts to be worn outside the tunic were issued to the men, though the officers still wore their sword slings under their tunics and not at their waist belts. Blue pantaloons with scarlet stripe replaced the overalls on mounted parades, the officers wearing jack boots, and the rank and file black gaiters, which, although having the appearance of the former, were much more comfortable and easy to remove when damp. Hunting spurs were issued to the men. In drill order blue patrols replaced the tight-fitting blue stable jacket; the undress caps of blue with scarlet band for the men and silver for the officers were retained.

Captain Fife also directed his energies to the Regiment's musketry. The following is an extract from Regimental Orders of August 1st.

"The members of B (Berriew) Troop and C (Welshpool) Troop are to proceed to Golfa for target practice on Friday, August 5th, firing to commence at 3 p.m. Members of other Troops may be invited to attend." These orders are interesting, as they note the first occasion at which members of the Regiment were exercised at target practice, the great difficulty being the absolute dearth of rifle ranges in the County. It is a remarkable fact to record, but before Captain Fife joined the Regiment it is stated that not a single man had ever fired

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a ball cartridge. On July 8th, Lieutenant Nicholas Robinson succeeded Major Huddleston in command of the B or Berriew Troop. The Regiment assembled for 1882 permanent duty at Newtown on September 28.

1883. In September, Lieutenant E. Pryce-Jones was promoted Captain and given the F or Caersws Troop. The training was at Welshpool, the Regiment marching into that town on October 2nd, 289 of all ranks being shown in the returns. The six troops were commanded as follows:—A (Newtown), Captain N. W. Apperley; B (Berriew), Captain N. Robinson; C (Welshpool), Captain H. Lloyd; D (Llangedwyn), Captain A. W. Williams Wynn; E (Llanfyllin), Captain), Captain J. M. Dugdale; F (Caersws), Captain E. Pryce-Jones.

During the spring of 1884 the facilities for target practice were much improved by Captain E. Pryce-Jones of the Caersws Troop, taking the old Volunteer range at Penarth, and at his own expense remaking the earth-works behind the targets, repairing the markers' huts, and range mounds, and fencing in the range, which was opened on May 2nd. The Regiment trained this year at Welshpool, and was inspected on October 22nd by Colonel Mussenden, 291 officers and men being shown on the muster rolls. On the evening of the inspection day the officers gave a ball in the Assembly Rooms.

During the autumn of 1884 the War Office were engaged in a project to settle the precedence of the Yeomanry Regiments, and in January, 1885, a table of precedence of the Regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry was drawn up. The following appeared in Regimental Orders:—"By a letter from the War Office dated January 27th, 1885, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry was formed on September 27th, 1831, and that its service has been continuous from that date, but from no earlier date. In the Precedence Table for Yeomanry Cavalry Regiments, based upon the actual date of formation of each Regiment the position allotted to the Montgomery Regiment is No. 35."

The above is clearly a sample of the haphazard way in which the War Office settled the Yeomanry Precedence Table. The Regiment's date is January

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13th, 1831, on which date His Majesty King William IV. accepted not only the services of the Regiment, but signed the commission of Colonel C. W. Williams Wynn as its commanding officer. The three original troops of the Regiment were raised on September 9th, 1803 (official date of acceptance), but the unfortunate break between the 1st April, 1828 (official date of the Regiment's disbandment), to the 13th January, 1831, cost the Regiment dear in the matter of precedence.

The date should certainly have been January, 13th, 1831, and not September 27 of that year, and it is pretty evident that the War Office clerk happening on a letter referring to the revision of the establishment of the Regiment, which was altered in September, 1831, without any further research, allotted this date as that of the Regiment's official birth. The Montgomeryshire Regiment has already lost quite enough places on the precedence table without the further loss which this careless research cost them.

In passing, it might be mentioned, that both the Denbighshire and the Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Regiments date officially from 1830, but the former, who were raised in 1795, and the latter in 1794, both served on without pay or allowances from 1828 to 1830, and their precedence dates were taken from the official letters that fixed their new establishments a few days after they had been replaced on pay and allowance.

On January 17th, 1885, Major John Dugdale, after twenty-three years' service, retired, having joined the Regiment with the new troop he had raised at Llanfyllin in 1862. Major and Hon. Lieut. Colonel A. G. Fife, having resigned the adjutancy, was gazetted Major in his place, being succeeded as Adjutant the following February by Captain W. Kenyon Mitford, 8th, Hussars (afterwards Colonel Commanding the Middlesex Yeomanry.)

On Monday, May 5th, of this year, occurred the death, after a protracted illness of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the Honorary Colonel of the Regiment. During his long connection of forty-one years his interest in his old Corps had never diminished, and the great loss which the Regiment now sustained came home to the last joined recruit hardly

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less than to the old Yeoman of twenty years' service. He was buried at Llangedwyn, and passed on his last journey through the ranks of his old Regiment.

On October 1st the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry assembled at Newtown for the 1885 training, Colonel Mussenden, the inspector of the Southern Yeomanry Regiments, making the inspection. The enrolled strength was 307 of all ranks.

On March 24th, 1886, Sir W. G. Williams resigned the command, thus severing a connection of eighteen years with the Regiment, the last eight of which he had been its Colonel. He was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel A. G. Fife, and in the following September Captain Sir Watkin Williams Wynn was appointed Major of the Regiment.

Welshpool was the scene of the 1886 training the assembling taking place on October 8th, Colonel Wood, C.B., inspecting the Regiment. The enrolled strength, which, since the new Colonel had joined as Adjutant, had steadily increased, showed a total of 315 members. For many years the regimental prizes had consisted of three silver cups, which were as follows:—The Colonel's Challenge Cup for the best swordsman in the Regiment, to be competed for on foot; the second was presented by the Major for the best swordsman mounted, but it could not be held the same year by the winner of the first cup; the third cup, also given by the Colonel, was for the best four-year-old mare or gelding, owned by a Yeoman, or his immediate relative, and which had not missed a parade. Officers commanding Troops also gave a heavy silver snuff box to the best swordsman of their troop, to be competed for on foot, previous winners being excluded. In addition, Colonel C. W. Williams Wynn had, since leaving the Regiment, kindly continued his prizes of £5, £3, and £2, for the three men adjudged to have turned out best during the training. But this year these prizes were discontinued, and in place of the rather haphazard regimental sports a regular tournament was instituted under a committee of officers.

Martini Henry carbines were now issued in place of the Snider carbines.

On August 15, 1886, Lieutenant R. W. H. W. Williams Wynn was gazetted Captain of the Llangedwyn Troop.

According to the regulations laid down by the War Office

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COLONEL SIR AUBONE FIFE.

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in 1871 each man had to attend three mounted troop drills previously to the training, but in 1887 it was directed that these drills should be done at headquarters, and consequently the number of days' permanent duty was increased from eight to ten, which was the period the Regiment assembled for when, on September 27th, they met at Welshpool for the 1887 duty. During the training the Llangedwyn and Llanfyllin Troops having no range within reach of their troop headquarters were put through a course of musketry on Sylfaen Range, and for the first time the whole Regiment was exercised at target practice. A silver cup was also given by the Colonel for the best shot in the Regiment. The enrolled strength in 1887 was 313 officers and men.

1888 the National Defence Act became law, and under it all Yeomanry recruits joining after August were liable to be called out for service in any part of the Kingdom whenever an order was issued for the embodiment of the Militia. Under the old Act, which dated from 1862, the Yeomanry were only liable to be called out under the immediate threat of invasion.

For some time past it had been the custom to hold the annual training at Newtown every third year, but owing to the necessity, under the new Squadron Column Drill, for a more extended drill ground than Newtown could provide, it was decided to meet at Welshpool. On October 10th the Regiment assembled, and Colonel Wood, C.B., made the annual inspection. On October 23rd Captain G. Wentworth Forbes, King's Dragoon Guards, was appointed Adjutant, in place of Captain W. Kenyon Mitford, resigned. The number serving in 188 totalled exactly 300.

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CHAPTER V. 1889.

On February 9th, Colonel A. G. Fife resigned the command of the Regiment, and was succeeded by Major Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. The seven years of Colonel Fife's connection with the Regiment had been a real period of advancement in the efficiency of all ranks. Commencing in 1882 as Adjutant, his first act was to carry out a thorough reform in the uniform, which added much to the smartness of the Regiment. The same energy was displayed in the introduction of musketry, and in the improvement in the numbers and personnel of the non-commissioned officers and men generally, but more especially in the personnel of, what must always be the backbone of any Yeomanry Regiment, the permanent staff sergeant majors. As commanding officer, his soldierly qualities, tact and courtesy, both in the drill field and in quarters, had won the affection of officers and men, and deep and sincere were the expressions of regret from all ranks on his retirement from the command.

Captain and Hon. Major J. Marshall Dugdale of the Llanfyllin Troop was gazetted Major of the Regiment, his troop being handed over to Lieutenant C. T. Dugdale.

During the summer a rifle range was built by the Colonel at Llangedwyn for the use of the Llangedwyn and Llanfyllin Troops.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining officers in the district the Caersws, or F. Troop, after an existence of 26 years, was broken up and the men were transferred to the Newtown Troop, under Captain E. Pryce-Jones[1] (who had previously commanded F Troop), and this troop was increased in numbers so as to form a squadron.

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[1] Major Pryce Jones in 1887 proceeded to raise the 5th Volunteer Battallion S.W.B. with Headquarters at Newtown.

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COLONEL SIR W. WILLIAMS WYNN, BART., C.B.

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The Welshpool training began on October 7th, when the Regiment assembled for ten days' troop drills and permanent duty under Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Colonel Wood, C.B., making the inspection. The Yeomanry returns for 1889 show 276 of all ranks serving.

On May 19th, 1890, 150 men and horses assembled for four days' drill at Wynnstay on a notice of fourteen days only. The men, with the exception of the Berriew Troop, who with their horses, were put up at Belan, were housed above the stables and their horses in the buildings at Wynnstay, temporary bails being used. All the men were catered for in a marquee, Sir Watkin entertaining officers and men and foraging the horses at his own expense. On May 21st a field-day was arranged with the Denbighshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry under Colonel Mesham, then training at Wrexham, with a fight in Wynnstay Park. The Denbighshires had to force an entrance and attempt to gain possession of the park and woods commanding the Dee fords. A Birthday Parade concluded the day. During their stay at Wynnstay the men received no outside help, no grooms being allowed, and turned out thoroughly clean and smart, both in themselves and their horses. Considering the distances the men had come, and that the attendance was purely voluntary, as no pay could be drawn, the muster was good, that of the Llangedwyn Troop in particular. This troop turned out three officers and thirty-five mounted men, out of a possible forty-five. The experiment proved that a call in earnest could and would be responded to with alacrity.

The Regiment assembled for ten days' training at Welshpool on October 9th, and was inspected by Colonel Liddell, late of 10th Hussars, commanding the Wrexham Regimental district, 291 of all ranks being returned as enrolled.

Welshpool was, as usual, the training ground for 1891, the assembly taking place on October 8th. The drills were much marred by wet, and the annual inspection, which was made by Colonel Liddell, could not be properly carried out owing to the flooded state of the drill ground. The returns made this year showed 303 officers and men enrolled.

On May 21st Major J. Marshall Dugdale retired after twenty years' service, being succeeded as Major by Capt. (Hon.

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Major) A. W. Williams Wynn, whose C. (Welshpool) Troop was now commanded by Lieutenant T. F. Kynnesley, promoted Captain July 30th.

The 1892 duty, also remarkable for the unfavourable and wet weather, was held at Welshpool, commencing October 6th. The inclement weather made the inspection as impossible as in the previous year. The inspecting officer was Colonel Curtis, Assistant Adjutant General for Cavalry. A strength of 314 members was returned to the War Office this year. A new "F" Troop, raised at Guilsfield, was added to the Regiment this year.

The year 1893 was fraught with change for the Yeomanry force, which may be summarised as follows:—The Regiments were to be brigaded into two regiment brigades to be commanded by the senior colonel of the two regiments when assembled; one adjutant per brigade instead of one per regiment, were to be allotted in future, though a Yeomanry officer might be appointed assistant Adutant for duty with his Regiment; the Brigades were to meet every second year, and if a regiment passed three consecutive years without going into brigade camp no contingent allowances would be granted to it for the last of those years except in the most special circumstances. The Yeomanry Regiments were not only to be drilled but organised in squadrons, which were in future to be recognised as the unit instead of the troop. The maximum strength was to be a hundred, and its minimum establishment seventy, and Commanding Officers were warned that squadrons that fell below seventy members were liable to be broken up. The establishment was reduced from 375 to 324 (not counting the Brigade Adjutant), and was as follows:—1 Lieutenant Colonel; 1 Major; 6 Captains; 6 Lieutenants; 3 Second Lieutenants; 1 Medical Officer; 1 Veterinary Officer; 1 Sergeant Major; 3 Squadron Sergeant Majors; 3 Squadron Quartermaster Sergeants; 18 Sergeants; 18 Corporals; 6 Trumpeters; 252 Privates. The permanent staff sergeants were reduced to one for general duties at regimental headquarters, and one per squadron instead of one per troop.

The Montgomeryshire Regiment was ordered to be formed into three squadrons, which were formed as follows, with

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regimental headquarters at Welshpool:—A, Llangedwyn and Llanfyllin, under Captain R. Williams Wynn; B, Welshpool and Guilsfield, under Captain A. Williams Wynn; C, Newtown and Berriew, under Captain N. Robinson. The work of the squadron was further much simplified by dividing it according to its strength into three or four small field troops, of not more than sixteen, nor less than twelve files in place of the old formation of two troops of twenty files and over. The savings in the Yeomanry Vote by the reductions of the permanent staff were to be spent in improving the musketry of the force, and in fact any man who failed to pass out of the third class for two years was ordered to be struck off the regimental strength. An extra grant of one pound was made for each non-commissioned Officer and Yeoman who passed out of the 3rd class for the years 1893 and 1894.

The Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry with the Denbighshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry were grouped to form the 15th Yeomanry Brigade, and allotted to the divisional Yeomanry Cavalry 8th Division.

On January 17th, 1893, the Regiment furnished an escort, under Captain E. Pryce-Jones, to welcome Lord Clive on his first arrival at Powis Castle.

1893, owing to the bad weather which had spoilt the two preceding trainings, it was decided to make a new departure, and assemble the Regiment in the spring instead of the autumn. The training, accordingly, began on May 22 at Welshpool.

On October 1st Captain Wentworth Forbes having completed his five years adjutancy, returned to his regiment, the King's Dragoon Guards, and Captain Pocklington, 15th Hussars, Adjutant of the Denbighshire Hussars, became Brigade Adjutant. The strength in 1893 was 288 of all ranks.

The ten days' duty in 1894 began on May 24 at Welshpool, Colonel Liddell inspecting the Regiment, and 292 of all ranks being shown effective.

On April 4th, 1895, Major Arthur Williams Wynn retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and his brother, Lieutenant F. R. Williams Wynn, was promoted Captain of the Welshpool Troop in place of Captain Kynner-

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sley, resigned. May 4th, Capt. E. Pryce-Jones retired with the honorary rank of Major, and was succeeded in command of the Newtown Troop by Captain J. C. Munro.

In 1895, in compliance with the new regulations the Denbighshire Hussars, under Lieutenant Colonel H. Howard, and the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry assembled in Brigade at Welshpool on May 22nd, the Brigade Commander being Lieutenant Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn as senior regimental commander. Special arrangements had been made by the Town Council to increase the drill ground on Coed-y-dinas by the removal of the two northern fences, so allowing the whole length of the field to be utilised. The Oak was made the headquarters for both Regiments, while the men of the Brigade, in addition to the 4th Battalion South Wales Borderers (Montgomeryshire Militia) were billeted in the town. Major General H. S. Gough made an extended inspection of the Brigade, and expressed himself exceedingly well satisfied with the work accomplished. The feature of the training was a field day carried out under the direction of Major General Sir Baker Russell. A Red Force under Colonel Howard, composed of the Denbighshire Hussars, two companies of the South Wales Borderers, and a Battery of the 1st Shropshire Volunteer Artillery held the Golfa Hill, while the Blue Force, under Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, consisting of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry and four companies of the Militia, marched out to Cyfronydd, and attacked from the north. The position was eventually carried, but the guns were saved by a rapid retirement down a precipitous sheep track on the southern side, a fine performance considering the weight of the guns and the nature of the ground. The criticisms of Sir Baker Russell and his two chief umpires, Major General Gough and Colonel Auld, chief staff officer North Western District, were most complimentary. Sir Baker was especially pleased with the way in which the attack was planned and pushed right home.

An inter-brigade silver challenge cup was presented by the Royal Military Tournament Committee to be held by the Regiment making the highest aggregate number of marks in heads and posts, tilting at the ring, and lemon cutting. The cup was won for the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry by Sergt. T. S. Jones of C Squadron.

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The returns for 1895 showed a strength of 266.

1896. February 19th, Captain N. Robinson retired with the honorary rank as Major. April 15th Captain G. L. Holdsworth, 7th Hussars, was gazetted Brigade Adjutant in the place of Captain Polklington, whose period of appointment had expired. To complete the Dragoon kit a white horsehair plume was added to the helmet, and white gauntlets were ordered for the officers. The uniform now was as follows:—A scarlet dragoon tunic with black collars and cuffs, laced with white dragoon braidings on the cuffs, blue overalls and pantaloons, with broad scarlet stripe; a white metal helmet with white plume; white sword and cross belts for the men, and silver belts for the officers. The latter wore silver pouches instead of black, as worn by the rank and file. A scarlet mess jacket with black upright collars, and cuffs with narrow silver lace, buttoning at the throat with silver shell buttons down the front, and silver shoulder cords, scarlet vest with narrow silver lace and shell buttons closed at the neck, and blue overalls, with silver lace stripe on scarlet edging, was worn at mess. The horse furniture was quite plain, the blue cloak being carried in front of the saddle.

The new Martini-Metford .303 carbine was issued this year, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry being the amongst the first to receive the new weapon. Cordite ammunition was also issued for the first time. In order to utilise certain ranges considered unsafe for the new rifle reduced charges of cordite were used, which necessitated at 500 yards the back sight being raised to 760, and even that gave very indifferent results.

The Regiment assembled for ten days' permanent duty on on May 30th, 1896, and was inspected by Major General H. S. Gough, A.A.G. for Cavalry, 258 being the enrolled strength this year. The Brigade Challenge Cup was brought by Sergeant T. S. Jones to the Regiment for the second time.

On the evening of June 25, 1896, the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Machynlleth as guests of the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry, and proceeded to Aberystwyth on the following day to perform the opening ceremony of the University of Wales. An escort of 12 non-commissioned officers and men under Lieutenant G. Williams-Vaughan was

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furnished by the Regiment on the 25th and 26th at Machynlleth, and a further escort of 32 non-commissioned officers and men under Capt. R. Williams Wynn at Aberystwyth. At the latter place the difficulties were much increased by the extreme narrowness of some of the streets through which the Royal procession had to pass and the handling of the increased traffic caused by the Royal visit on a single line of railway necessitated the Yeomanry staying a second night —a matter of importance in the hay season. However, the men were well repaid for their six hours in the saddle under a broiling sun by the kind appreciation expressed by His Royal Highness.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

The following complimentary order was issued on July 4th:—

"It has given me much pleasure to receive the following "letter on behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers and "men forming the escorts to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at "Machynlleth and Aberystwyth. The smart, soldierly appear-"ance of the men and horses was a source of great satisfaction "to myself, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing "to all, both permanent staff and yeomen, the gratification it "gave me to see the loyal manner in which their services were "tendered, and the efficiency with which they carried out the "duty.

"W. Williams Wynn,
"Lieut.-Col. Commanding M.Y.C.

"Wynnstay,
"July 4, 1896."

"Marlborough House,
"Pall Mall, S.W.,
"28 June, 1896.

"Dear Sir Watkin Wynn,—I am desired by the Prince of "Wales to request you to have the goodness to inform Captain "Williams Wynn and Lieutenant Williams-Vaughan and the "non-commissioned officers and men who composed the escort

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"on the 25th and 26th instant how very favourably he was "impressed with their smart and soldier-like appearance and "with their steadiness. His Royal Highness greatly appre- "ciated the loyal feeling which prompted the men to respond so "readily to your invitation to undertake escort duty on this "occasion.

"Believe me,

"Dear Sir Watkin Wynn,

"Yours truly,

"(Signed) Francis Knollys."

1897. May 5th, Lieutenant E. G. Williams-Vaughan was promoted Captain and placed in command of the Newtown Troop, Captain J. C. Munro being transferred to the Berriew Troop.

The training was carried out at Rhyl in Flintshire, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry being brigaded with the Denbighshire Hussars. The assembling of the two Regiments took place on May 27th, and the inspection of the Brigade was carried out by Major-General H. S. Gough, who also acted as Brigadier during the training. The muster rolls showed 236 officers and men. The Brigade Challenge Cup was won by Sergt. T. S. Jones for the third time in succession, and, consequently, became his own property.

1898. In April the Regiment suffered a great loss in the death of Surgeon-Captain John Gill. After winning the gold medal in Chemical Surgery, John Gill commenced his professional career as House Surgeon of Guy's Hospital, and took the degrees of L.R.C.P., London, and M.R.C.S., England. After working for ten years in England the soldier spirit (ever strong within him) carried him away to the Russo-Turkish War, where he served during 1877-78, first under Mehemet Ali, Field Marshall of the Turkish Army, and latter as Staff-Surgeon of the Division commanded by Lieutenant-General Valentine Baker. He was present at the siege of Plevna, and also in the grand, but terrible, retreat over the Balkans, when General Baker so masterfully held back with his small command the whole of the Russian Army, and so enabled the Turkish Army to retire in safety.

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For his services he received the War Medal and the special thanks of the Sultan, who also conferred upon him the order of the Medjidie of the 5th class, Raauf Pasha, the Minister of War, himself, pinning on the Decoration in the presence of Mehemet Ali, Pasha. On his return home he quickly volunteered for the Zulu War, and was appointed Civil-Surgeon to the Column under Colonel Wood (afterwards Field Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood). In the campaign he received a severe wound in his leg whilst carrying on his back a wounded comrade, the effects of which left him permanently lame. For his services he was awarded the Zulu Medal. In 1883 he joined the Regiment, and during his 15 years of service, both in and out of his training, won the confidence of every man. Had he been spared some of his proudest moments would have been when the call to arms came in 1900 and in the welcome home to the men of his regiment. Cheery and tender, kind and generous, a true soldier to the end.

Major G. Wentworth Forbes, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, formerly Adjutant of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, was gazetted into the Regiment as Major. On May 26th the Regiment assembled at Welshpool, and was inspected by Major-General H. S. Gough. The Brigade Challenge Cup was won by the Denbighshire Hussars for the first time by Corporal D. B. Edwards.

Captain G. W. Edwards, 20th Hussars, was appointed brigade Adjutant on March 15th, 1899. The Regiment assembled at Welshpool on June 1st, Colonel Babington, commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, making the inspection. The strength, which had been steadily dwindling during the past six years, was 236 of all ranks. The Brigade Challenge Cup was won by Sergt. C. Miller, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry.

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CHAPTER VI.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

On October 11th, 1899, war was declared with the Transval and Orange Free State Republics. The disasters that followed during the initial stages of the war are a matter of history, and in December, 1899, it was decided to call upon the Yeomanry to form service squadrons of mounted infantry for active service at the front. Volunteers came forward in such numbers that two companies, as the squadrons were officially termed, were formed. On January 1st, 1900, a public meeting of the County was summoned at Welshpool by the Lord Lieutenant (Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.) and the High Sheriff (Mr. O. O. Openshaw) to organise a County fund to supplement the Government grant for equipment. Besides many presents in the way of extra comforts and clothing, a valuable addition to the men's equipment was made by Mrs. Godsall in the gift of glasses, a pair of which was issued to every man. Through the kindness of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool a grant was made from the Liverpool Imperial Yeomanry Fund, with which a life insurance policy of £100 was purchased for each non-commissioned officer and man. The two companies, which were numbered the 31st and 49th, were mobilized at Welshpool on January 4th. Owing to the want of room at Welshpool the 31st was removed to Newtown. The following officers of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry were temporarily posted to the two Companies:—To the 31st, Major G. Wentworth Forbes and Captain G. Williams-Vaughan; to the 49th, Captain R. W. Williams Wynn, Lieut. G. Fitz-Hugh, and Lieut. G. Pritchard Rayner. Staff Sergt.-Majors W. H. Grice and T. Joyce having volunteered for active service were attached as Sergt.-Majors to the 31st and 49th

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respectively. Welshpool remained the headquarters, and the Town Hall was kindly placed at the disposal of the Regiment for orderly room and stores. The equipment of the Companies was carried out entirely by Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, ably assisted throughout by Capt. C. T. Dugdale, who had charge of the finance, and Surgeon-Lieutenant F. E. Marston, on whose shoulders fell the onerous duty of medically examining every man before being accepted. Mr. Owen J. Williams and Capt. F. E. Cotton kindly acted as remount officers, and proceeded to purchase 150 horses for the two Companies, and 15 for the Gun Section. Lieut. Armstrong, Indian Staff Corps, acted as Adjutant until ordered to South Africa on special service, Capt. W. J. Luxmoore for some weeks acting as recruiting officer. Lieutenants F. H. Fernie (late K.D.G.'s) and W. S. R. Cox were transferred from the 4th (Militia) Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry for active service with the 31st, and Lieutenants A. Trevor and F. J. Walton (M.Y.C.) were subsequently appointed to the same Company, Lieutenants E. W. Kirkby, 5th (Montgomeryshire) Volunteer Battalion of the South Wales Borderers, and W. H. Partridge being appointed to the 49th. A gun section of two colt quick-firing guns on galloping Dundonald carriages with ammunition waggons were raised and equipped. One gun waggon complete was presented by Major Wentworth Forbes, and the other by the Denbighshire and Montgomeryhire Yeomanry. During the stay of the two contingents in the County, entertainments and concerts were organised, and a dinner was given to the Companies at Welshpool and Newtown, at which the warmest thanks were expressed to the Mayor and Corporation of Welshpool and the Chairman and District Council of Newtown for the assistance they had rendered in raising the Companies, for the hospitality they had so kindly tendered to officers and men. On the formation of the two Montgomeryshire Companies with the Denbighshire Hussars (29th) and Pembrokeshire (30th) into the 9th Battalion of Imperial Yeomanry under Colonel H. L. Howard of the Denbighshire Yeomanry, Major Wentworth Forbes was was appointed second in command, the command of the 31st being given to Major H. R. Hallowes (Reserve of

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Officers). The Adjutant of the Battalion was Captain J. M. Gordon, Reserve of Officers (late 12th Lancers). On February 13th the two Montgomeryshire Companies were moved to Wynnstay in order that their training might proceed together. The mounted party, under Capt. R. W. Williams Wynn marched the whole distance (twenty-six miles) through six inches of snow. At Llynclys the dismounted men detrained, and, joining the mounted contingent, marched into Oswestry together, where they were most hospitably entertained by the Mayor and town of Oswestry to luncheon. After this, the dismounted troopers proceeded by train to Ruabon, while the mounted party continued their march by road. While at Wynnstay the two Companies, numbering 232 men, were housed in and around the house, the 31st being given quarters above the stables and the 49th having two troops in the Tower and two troops at Belan. The horses of the 31st were stabled at James's Farm and those of the 49th at Wynnstay, the gun section of fifteen men being billeted in Ruabon. The men were catered for by Sir W. Williams Wynn, and had their meals in the large dining room and the room adjoining, all cooking being done in the house, other rooms being arranged for reading and writing. The officers, seventeen in number, remained the guests of Sir Watkin during the whole of their stay at Wynnstay.

The training of the men, both mounted and on foot, in spite of a good deal of heavy snow made rapid progress, a few days' hunting being granted as a prize to the most advanced. During the last week of their stay a field day was organised round Overton Bridge. The men were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Edmund Peel at Brynypys, himself an old member of the Montgomershire Yeomanry.

Orders were twice received to embark, but on each occasion an accident to the transport in dock enforced a further delay. An inspection of the two Companies was held by Major-General Swaine, commanding the North-Western District, who warmly expressed his satisfaction at the good physique and steadiness of all ranks, and heartily wished all a successful campaign and a speedy return. On the evening before leaving the non-commissioned officers and men of both Companies paraded and presented Sir Watkin Wil-

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liams Wynn with a brass tablet, bearing the following inscription:—

This Tablet was erected
by the
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 31st and 49th
Companies of the Montgomeryshire Contingent of
the Imperial Yeomanry, raised
by
Sir H. L. Watkin Williams Wynn,
7th Baronet,
As a record of their appreciation of the patriotism and untiring energy shown by him during their training at Wynnstay prior to their departure on active service in South Africa.

March, 1900.

In making the presentation, Sergeant A. M. Lafone of the 49th, on the part of all the non-commissioned officers and men, expressed their sincere gratitude for all the trouble and care Sir Watkin had taken for their comfort while at Wynnstay, and more especially for the thoughtfulness he had shown in their thorough equipment for South Africa.

On the same evening the officers who had been his guests for so long, presented Sir Watkin with a handsome silver cup, on the lid of which was a model in silver of a Montgomery Imperial Yeoman. The inscription ran as follows:—

Presented
to
Lieut.-Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.
By the Officers of the Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry to commemorate the Raising of the Corps and its Departure from Wynnstay on Active Service in South Africa,
13th March, 1900.

31st Company.	49th Company.
Major H. Hallowes,	Capt. R. W. Williams Wynn,
Lieut. F. H. Fernie,	Lieut. G. FitzHugh,
,, W. S. R. Cox,	,, G. Prichard Rayner,
,, A. S. Trevor,	,, E. W. Kirkby,
,, F. J. Walton.	,, W. H. Partridge.

Lieut. E. E. Hutton, Gun Section.

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On the following morning, March 13th, the two Companies, each numbering 116 N.C.O.'s and men, Gun Section, and 120 horses were entrained under the above-mentioned officers for Liverpool, the last of the three trains leaving Ruabon at 9.0 a.m. On arrival at Liverpool they were met by various bands and marched to the docks, and at once embarked on the s.s. Montrose, belonging to Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Co. In addition to the 31st and 49th, the s.s. "Montrose" carried the Pembrokeshire (30th), and a Company of the (46th) of Irish Yeomanry, under Lord Longford, making up in all 516 officers and men and 279 horses. The Denbighshires (29th) Company, which completed the 9th Battalion, sailed a week earlier. Before leaving, the officers were entertained in the Royal Exchange by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

With daylight, the "Montrose" sailed, taking Sir Watkin Williams Wynn and Capt. Williams-Vaughan, who both most reluctantly left the ship in the pilot boat off the coast of Anglesey. At Las Palmas, Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Co. entertained the officers on shore while the ship was coaling, and the thanks of all were warmly expressed to their Chairman, Sir Alfred Jones, for the many arrangements that had been made for the comfort of all on board, including the horses.

Captain F. R. Williams Wynn of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, having arrived in England after the Montgomeryshire Companies had sailed, volunteered for active service, and was appointed Lieutenant in the 69th (Sussex) Company of Imperial Yeomanry, which sailed a fortnight later. Lieutenant A. P. Lane, a former officer of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, also volunteered for service, and was appointed to a lieutenancy in the Duke of Cambridge's Own Imperial Yeomanry.

During March, 1900, a further draft of one officer and 48 non-commissioned officers and men were raised and equipped by Sir Watkin. Lieutenant Evan B. Jones (4th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers) was appointed in command. The detachment sailed for South Africa in April.

The weather holding good practically throughout the voyage the horses were able to be regularly exercised, with

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the result that the Montgomeryshire Companies only lost three, these dying of pneumonia.

Table Bay was made on the night of April 7th, and the following day, Sunday, all the troops were disembarked and marched at once to Maitland Camp. This camp was left on the 24th, when the three squadrons of the Welsh Battalion marched to Wellington. Here they entrained for Bloemfontein, at which place they arrived on May 12th. On the 15th the Welsh Yeomanry were inspected by Lieutenant General Kelly Kenny and General Brabazon, and next day they marched to clear a body of Boers, mostly composed of Kruger's Police, from between Abrahams Kraal and Boshof. The Police moved north, but the column captured Commandant Diedricks, their field cornet, and a large number of prisoners and rifles. On May 23rd, the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry were back on Bloemfontein, and on the 24th took part in the last birthday parade of H.M. Queen Victoria. The Pembrokeshires and the 31st Montgomeryshire Squadrons, after the parade, marching south, the 49th and the gun section remaining at Bloemfontein, the two Montgomeryshire Squadrons not again meeting for many months. The proclaiming of the annexation of the Orange River Colony took place on May 28th, and the 49th supplied the escort to General Pretyman, the governor. On May 31st the 49th left Bloemfontein with its terrible enteric—75 deaths in one day—and marched with the West Riding Regiment, under Colonel Lloyd, to Vet River. Lieutenant E. E. Hutton, of the gun section, with two men of the 49th, were left in hospital, and Lieutenant G. Pritchard Rayner and six men sickened on the march. The former died on July 1st at the Volks Hospital, Bloemfontein, while Lieutenant Hutton and the others were invalided home. From 20th the 49th took part in the operations under General Sir Leslie Rundle round Senekal, Winburg, Trommel, and Wittenbergen, ending with the capture of Prinsloo, with 4,000 Boers, at Fouriesburg. After the dispatch af these prisoners from Winberg, the 49th entrained at Small Deal for Pretoria, which place was reached on August 15th, where they were inspected by Lord Roberts, and marched with General Paget the following day. The 5th (Warwick), 62nd (Yorkshire), and 63rd (Wiltshire)

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Yeomanry Squadrons, with the 49th and the gun section, were now formed into a provisional Battalion of Yeomanry, under Col. Howard, whose 9th Welsh Battalion Companies were all separated, the Adjutant being Captain J. Gordon. This Battalion and a Squadron of Tasmanians, constituted the Cavalry of Col. Hickman's column, forming part of Major General A. Paget's Division. From August 17th to 20th the 49th took part in the actions at Dredepoort, Onderstepoort, and Haman's Krall, losing killed, Private J. R. Price of Llangurig. Lieutenant E. W. Kirkby was dangerously wounded, and Lieutenant Partridge and five N.C.O.'s and men were also amongst the Company's casualties.

At Haman's Kraal Major General Plumer took command of the mounted force, and under Major General Baden-Powell the 49th were engaged in chasing De Wet, fighting at Pienaar's River, Warm Baths on August 22nd, and Nylstroom, during which the 49th lost eight N.C.O.'s and men wounded. A sharp fight took place at Buiskop, one of the Tasmanian officers getting the V.C., and Sergeant I. F. Nichol, of the 49th, was awarded a D.C.M. for conspicuous bravery for holding a kopje with a few men under a very heavy fire, and checking the enemy while the Squadron retired. During September the column to which the Montgomeryshires (49th) were attached was re-called to Warm Baths to protect Lord Roberts's flank while advancing in conjunction with General Buller on Lydenberg, and was engaged in continual fighting on the Lympopo River, and a line between Sybrandt's Kraal, East and West of the Pietersburg Railway.

On October 2nd, the 49th were ordered to Pretoria and for home, and had actually marched two miles before counter orders were received. Lieutenant W. H. Partridge, who had rejoined from the Hospital, was now invalided home. The Squadron was also weakened by sixteen men who had volunteered for the new police that had been raised. The 49th spent the months of October and November in continual trekking and fighting, under General Plumer, who was in command of the mounted men of General Paget's force between Rustenberg on the west and Balmoral on the east. They took part in a stiff fight at Jericho on October 23rd. The other principal engagements were Selons River on

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November 1st, Rhenoster Doorn on the 8th and Rhenoster Kop on the 29th. At the latter place the Column lost 125 killed and wounded out of 1,000 engaged.

On December 15th on the news of General Clements reverse at Noitgedacht being received the 49th with their brigade were ordered to move forward by forced marches to Hebron to take part in the sweeping movements against Delarey, returning to Waterval on Christmas morning.

On December 26th, 1900, the 49th Company were ordered to Elandsfontein to refit. On January 4th, 1901, Sergeant L. Tamworth was promoted Lieutenant, and on February 1st Lieutenant G. FitzHugh was gazetted Captain in command of the 49th, and Captain R. W. Williams Wynn having been seconded for service on the staff of Major General Lord Chesham, Inspector General of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa. On the 2nd February, 1901, the 49th, under Captain FitzHugh and Lieutenant Tamworth, left to join the other three squadrons of the 9th Battalion at Bethulie, meeting the 29th (Denbighshire) for the first time in South Africa, and not having see the 30th (Pembrokeshire) or 31st (Montgomeryshire) since leaving them at Bloemfontein the previous May.

The movements of the 31st up to this time were as follows:—On May 24th, 1900, the company marched from Bloemfontein to Dewetsdorp, where, on the 28th, they took part in the Proclamation of the Orange River Colony. Dewetsdorp was left for Thaba' N'chu on August 8th, the 31st returning to Bloemfontein on the 18th August, where, with the Denbighshire and Pembrokeshire Yeomanry Squadrons, they joined the column under Colonel White. From August 20th to 31st they took part in the fighting round Ventersburg and Winburg, fighting Haasbrooks' commandoe on the 25th and 26th. On September 1st the company marched, under Mayor General Bruce Hamilton, to the relief of Ladybrand, which was successfully accomplished on September 5th. Lieutenant F. H. Fernie was promoted captain on September 17th, and took over the command of the 31st from Major Hallowes, Sergeant G. H. Ardagh being gazetted to a lieutenancy. Major Wentworth Forbes took over the command of the 29th, 30th and 31st companies, and their next work was clearing operations in conjunction with

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General Hunter's columns in the Doornburg. A night march was made on October 24th, from Bethulie to Priors' Siding, Philipolis, being relieved the following evening. The three Welsh Squadrons were complimented on their performance by Colonel White, and were mentioned in despatches. After returning to Bloemfontein the company left on November 11th for Abrahams' Kraal, and from that date till the 27th were engaged in continual fighting, terminating in action at Quagga Laaghte, for which the Welsh Squadrons were again mentioned in despatches.

On December 8th the 31st reached Smithfield by a forced march of fifty miles from Bethulie, and here joined Major General Knox's column in driving the enemy on to Thaba' N'chu; capturing two 15-pounder guns and a convoy from De Wet, who, however, broke through the British lines that were encircling him and escaped. From December 15th to the end of the month the Company was engaged in continual trekking and clearing operations round Lindley, Kroonstad, and Winburg, with actions at Karoo Spruit and Heilbron. On January 1st Lieutenant W. S. R. Cox was promoted captain, and appointed Adjutant of the 9th (Welsh) Battalion, and Corporal A. M. Livingstone was appointed Lieutenant in the 31st; and on the 17th Lieutenant A. Trevor took over the command of the Squadron, in place of Captain Fernie, appointed Adjutant of the Base Depot at Cape Town.

SECOND CONTINGENT.

We must now return to matters in England. The new year brought with it no promise of Peace, but rather the settled conviction that absolute capture alone of the many scattered commandos could end the War. At the first call many had sacrificed much to volunteer, and employers, moved by the same spirit, had promised to keep open their places for a year. That period had now expired and the strain on both was being severely felt. The Government, therefore, determined to call for a second contingent to release the time-expired men and to make good the waste of War. A hearty response came from all sides, and Sir W. Williams Wynn immediately commenced raising two new Montgomeryshire Companies, numbered the 88th and 89th.

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During February and March, recruiting and training were actively carried on, the men being billeted in Ruabon, while the officers were entertained at Wynnstay. The War Office had decided that all the newly raised men for this second contingent of Imperial Yeomanry should be forwarded at once to Aldershot for equipment and training, and it was only after much debate that the two new Montgomeryshire companies were allowed to remain at Wynnstay. Results, however, repaid all trouble, for whereas the Aldershot contingents were sent out in sections made up of groups from any County without cohesion or organisation, and often even without proper equipment, the two new Montgomeryshire companies had the benefit of being thoroughly grounded in drill riding and shooting, under the officers they were to serve with in South Africa, while every detail of equipment was most thoroughly looked into by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn himself. Colonel E. E. Sandbach, D.S.O., R.E., and Captain G. L. Derriman (late Grenadier Guards) both recently returned from South Africa, the former from serving on General Buller's staff, and the latter on the staff of the Imperial Yeomanry, rendered the greatest assistance in the training of both officers and men. It was to this careful training that the two companies owed the distinction of being allowed to go direct up country instead of being sent with the men from Aldershot to the Elandsfontein depot for equipment and instruction, and further to win the good report they did from Colonel Howard, the Inspector of Yeomanry, and from Lieut.-General Lord Methuen, in whose column they were placed.

While the training of the new contingent was in progress Lieutenant W. M. Dugdale, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, having volunteered for active service, was sent with a draft from Aldershot, and on his arrival at Elandsfontein was, with Lieutenant W. W. Apperley, immediately posted to the 49th (Montgomeryshire) Squadron, under Captain G. FitzHugh.

On the night before leaving Wynnstay, the officers, N.C.O.'s and men presented Sir Watkin Williams Wynn with a large and handsome silver bowl as a memento of their raising and equipment to Wynnstay, and of his untiring energy in making

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them as fit as possible in every way to meet the arduous duties that would soon fall to their lot. The bowl had the following inscription:—Presented to Lieut.-Col. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., commanding Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 88th and 89th Companies Imperial Yeomanry, on their departure from Wynnstay for South Africa, March, 1901.

The two companies sailed from Southampton on April 6th, 1901, on board the s.s. "Norman," under the following officers:—88th: Captain G. H. Mytton, Lieutenants C. W. Burton and A. C. Eyton; 89th: Capt. C. L. Robinson, Lieutenants A. R. Mytton, M. I Campbell, E. S. Armstrong, and G. S. Barrett. Each company numbered 116 rank and file.

To return again to the first contingent. On February 2nd, as just mentioned the three Welsh Companies were joined by the other Montgomeryshire Company (49th) at Bethulie. This junction making the 9th Battalion complete for the first time, and the command was assumed by Lieut.-Col. H. Howard. The next day the Battalion proceeded with White's column to rejoin Major General Bruce Hamilton for a combined movement against De Wet. After marching to Philipolis and crossing Zand Drift, the Battalion returned to De Aar by Philipstown. Next there ensued further operations in the same country, and also in the vicinity of Colesburg and Aliwal North, where, in conjunction with other small columns the Welsh Yeoman were engaged chiefly in sweeping movements, destroying forage corn, etc., their operations extending as far as the Basutoland border. During these operations several skirmishes took place and a considerable number of prisoners were captured.

Lieutenant A. Trevor, who had for some time been in command of the 31st Company, was gazetted captain on April 29th, 1901. In Maxwell's column the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry fought against Kritzinger on May 3rd and 4th. On May 9th Lieut.-Col. Howard left the column to take up a staff appointment as Assistant Inspector of Imperial Yeomanry, and on May 11th Lieutenant G. H. Ardagh was promoted captain.

On the arrival in May of the second contingent, officers and men of the first contingent, with the exception of those who

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volunteered to continue serving were ordered home. The 29th and 49th leaving for Cape Town on May 23rd, and followed ten days later by the 30th and 31st. Southampton was reached on July 8th, and Wrexham two days later, when the two Companies were disbanded at Ruabon. Major Wentworth Forbes, Captain W. S. R. Cox, Lieutenants F. J. Walton and L. Tamworth, together with the men of the 31st and 49th, received a warm welcome and were entertained by Sir W. Williams Wynn at Wynnstay.

The following returns show the distribution of the two companies in July:—

31st I.Y.

	Serving.		Transferred or Resigned.	Casualties.			Returned home with unit.
	With Officers' Commissions.	In South African Police or Civil Government.		Sick.	Wounded.	Dead.	
Officers	3	—	1	—	—	—	2
N.C.O.'s & men	2	4	5	37	5	—	49
	5	4	6	37	5	—	51

49th I.Y. and GUN SECTION.

	Serving.		Transferred or Resigned.	Casualties.			Returned home with unit.
	With Officers' Commissions	In South African Police or Civil Government.		Sick.	Wounded.	Dead.	
Officers	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
N.C.O.'s & men	20	26	6	38	14	7	59
	20	26	6	39	16	8	62

Casualties.

Killed or died of wounds and fever:—49th: Lieutenant G. Pritchard Rayner, Lance-Corpl. J. R. Pryse, Lance-Corpl. G. B. Sells, Private W. Wilkie, Private E. D. Ford, Private G. D. Verrall, Private T. Riley, and Private E. T. Campbell.

Distinctions.

Staff: Major G. Wentworth Forbes, mentioned in despatches; Capt. J. M. Gordon, promoted major in recognition of his services; mentioned in despatches.

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31st: S.-Sergt. W. H. Grice, awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal, mentioned in despatches; Sergt. S. H. P. Vereker, awarded Distinguished Conduct Medal, mentioned in despatches.

49th: Capt. R. W. Williams Wynn, Distinguished Service Order, mentioned in despatches; Capt. G. FitzHugh, mentioned in despatches; Sergt. I. F. Nichol, Distinguished Conduct Medal for conspicuous bravery in the field; Private J. C. Dunn, Distinguished Conduct Medal, mentioned in despatches; Private C. F. Money, mentioned in despatches; Sergt. C. Tripp (gun section), mentioned in despatches.

In addition three commissions in Imperial Yeomanry were given to N.C.O.'s in 31st, and four commissions in Regular Army, eleven in Imperial Yeomanry, four in Army Service, and one in Army Medical Corps to N.C.O.'s and men of the 49th and Gun Section.

On July 26th, 1901, Major G. Wentworth Forbes, Captains R. W. Williams Wynn, G. FitzHugh, W. S. R. Cox, and Lieutenant L. Tamworth, with 40 N.C.O.'s and men from each of the two squadrons had the honour of receiving their war medal from the hand of His Majesty the King at the presentation of medals to Yeomanry on the Horse Guards' Parade.

Captains R. W. Williams Wynn and G. FitzHugh, and Lieutenants F. R. Williams Wynn, F. J. Walton and L. Tamworth were, for their services in South Africa, granted honorray rank in the Army. It might be mentioned that the Montgomeryshire Companies had fought in over 60 actions and trekked over 3,000 miles.

On Sept. 6th, the two Squadrons of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry who had lately returned from the front, together with the active service section of the 5th V.B. South Wales Borderers, paraded in Powis Castle Park, and the Lord Lieutenant presented medals to those who had been unable to attend the King's parade. A guard of honour of the Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry and the 5th V.B. South Wales Borderers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hutchins, was mounted in the Park. After the ceremony a service of thanksgiving was held in the parish church. Subsequently, officers and men were entertained by the County

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at luncheon in the Town Hall, at the close of which the Countess of Powis presented a bronze medal, bearing on the front the arms of Montgomeryshire, and on the reverse the figures of a mounted and dismounted soldier, to all who had so well upheld the honour of their County.

Meanwhile, the "Norman" arrived at Capetown, and the 88th and 89th Companies, landing on April 23rd, were entrained the same day for Buluwayo, at which place they arrived on April 29th, when Major P. M. Sykes, 2nd Dragoon Guards, took command of the two Companies. On July 13th the two Companies proceeded to join General Lord Methuen, the officers being as follows:—88th, Captain G. H. Mytton, Lieutenants A. R. Mytton, G. C. Lyton, C. A. W. Armyatt Burney, and E. A. Ash; 89th, Captain C. L. Robinson, Lieutenants A. Profeit, H. Ellis, M. I. M. Campbell, and J. W. D. Jameson. The Pom Pom section, which had been formed, was under Lieutenant E. S. Armstrong. The first trek of the Company was started on July 26th, the Montgomeryshire Companies arriving at Mafeking on September 11th. During the trek the 89th lost three men killed and several wounded, and the 88th lost two men wounded. A large number of horses and cattle were captured. The most notable incidents of the trek were at Wettepoort on August 15th, where fifteen men of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry were surrounded by Field Cornet Verrnaas, and lost one killed and six wounded before they surrendered. Reinforcements, however, arrived, and the Boers cleared off. The Montgomeryshire men were complimented by Lord Methuen on Church parade next day. At Rhenosterfontein Lord Methuen was held up on the great Manco River by Delarey with 1,200 Boers. No. 4 Troop of the 89th advanced as the leading screen meeting the British screen retreating. The Montgomeryshire men checked the advance, losing two killed and three wounded. Lieutenant W. D. Jameson was mentioned in despatches, and Bugler Pritchard and Trooper Eaton and Morris were promoted King's corporals. Major Sykes, who had been wounded, was invalided home.

On September 14th the 88th and 89th, with the Bechuanaland Rifles, 4th Bedford Mounted Infantry, with pom poms and mixims, ambulance and train of pack mules were formed

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DRILLING IN WYNNSTAY PARK.

SCENE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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into a Provisional Regiment, styled the 1st Divisional Scouting Corps. Major B. W. Cowan of the Bechuanaland Rifles taking over the command. Captain G. H. Mytton was appointed adjutant, and handed over the 88th to Lieutenant A. R. Mytton. This corps acted as a special mobile column, and on the march was frequently detached to make sweeping movements on the flanks or front of the Division. One of their first actions was the chase of Kemp's Commando on October 3rd at Reit Vlei; on the 10th they were in hot pursuit of Steenkamp's Commando. On both occasions they captured prisoners and waggons. November, December and January, 1902, were spent by the 1st Divisional Corps in hard trekking in the Western Transvaal under Lord Methuen, and many captures were made of prisoners, horses, cattle, and waggons. On the 1st February the Column was attacked by 500 Boers when at Hartebeestfontein. The Scouting Corps, after clearing the front, and holding the right flank till the Column had passed finally acted as rear guard, and were thanked by Lord Methuen next day. On February 7th the Scouting Corps, under Colonel Von Donop, R.A., left Klerksdorp, and close to Zendelingsfontein captured two Boer laagers. Corporal Rowlands of the 89th Squadron was killed. Col. Von Donop's convoy was captured at Jagt Spruit on February 25th, the pom pom of the 89th was also captured. Sergeant Fisher of the 89th was promoted lieutenant for gallantry on the field.

At Roivaal on March 11th other columns under Kekewich, Rawlinson, and Walter Kitchener moved in touch against the Boers. General Kekewich having Grenfells and Von Donop's columns in front. About 2,000 Boers who had formed up behind a low ridge suddenly emerged and formed in a long curved line; the two flanks coming inwards charged right through the British screens. The guns limbered up and retired, and owing to the steady firing of the Scouting Corps and the Scottish Horse, who hurriedly deployed, the Boers were not able to drive their charge home, and were in their turn chased for eighteen miles, the Scouting Corps on the right and the Scottish Horse on the left being in advance. Forty-nine Boers were buried in one grave, and the captured included 124 prisoners, of which 74 were wounded, two guns and one pom pom.

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The Montgomeryshire joined in a sweeping drive under General Ian Hamilton on March 16th, capturing 64 prisoners, one field gun, and two pom poms. During this drive the 1st Divisional Scouting Corps covered 96 miles in 27 hours, for three of which they were advancing dismounted, running and shooting.

On April 1st Squadron Sergeant-Major E. Coates of the 88th was promoted lieutenant of his company.

The 88th and 89th continued trekking in the Western Transvaal till the end of the war, and at Roivaal, on April 11th, took part in the last action of any importance when 97 Boers were killed and wounded.

Captain C. L. Robinson on May 7th was granted leave, and Captain E. P. Uniacke took over the command of the 89th, and under him the Company formed up at the conclusion of hostilities when the Welsh Companies rejoined the 9th Battalion for return to England.

To follow the fortunes of the new 31st and 49th Companies a return to June, 1901, is necessary. During that month the two Companies with the 29th (Denbighshire), and the 30th (Pembrokeshire) Companies were, by drafts from the Elandsfontein Depot, made up to full strength and formed a new 9th Battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards, Captain Turner of that Regiment being appointed adjutant, being succeeded later by Lieutenant W. M. Dugdale of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry. The 88th and 89th Montgomery Companies were also attached, but these two latter companies as first mentioned were almost at once attached to Lord Methuen's Division. The same fate of detachment befel the other companies of the battalion, the 29th and 49th, under Captains A. Trevor and A. E. Darval, being posted to Colonel Rochford's column, and the 30th and 31st, under Captains R. A. Blunt and G. H. Ardagh, to Colonel Maxwell's, and afterwards to Colonel Damant's column. Both wings of the Battalion saw a considerable amount of fighting the new 49th receiving their baptism of fire in the action on June 3rd, near Jamestown. On November 24th the 29th and 49th were again heavily engaged, and lost Lieutenant J. W. Broadbent killed, and on Christmas Day they suffered the further loss of Lieutenant Phillips and four

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men killed, six men wounded, when their convoy was rushed at close quarters by Boers dressed in khaki.

The Pembroke and the other Montgomeryshire Company (31st) took part in the very severe fighting at Tafel Kop on December 20th, 1901, when Colonel Damant and his staff, guns, with their escort of 30 men of the 91st (Sharpshooters) Imperial Yeomanry, 80 all told, were caught in a trap on a high ridge. The day was a memorable one in the history of the Sharpshooters, who, refusing to leave the guns, lost 16 killed and 14 wounded, the entire of their number. Out of the 80 engaged 33 were killed and 43 wounded, and the guns, pom pom, and Maxim captured.

The Montgomeryshire Squadron, under Captain Ardagh, two troops of the Pembroke Yeomanry, and a squadron of Damant's Horse charged up the ridge, retook the guns and thus saved the day, and so speedily and well was the attack delivered that the Boers had not time to disarm the dead and wounded, but fled, leaving twenty-seven of their men lying on the ridge.

The 30th and 31st were again severely engaged under Colonel Cookson in the Western Transvaal on March 31st.

To each Column to which the two Montgomeryshire Companies were attached fell a full share of the arduous drives instituted by Lord Kitchener, for forcing the straggling Boers on the blockhouse lines, entailing continuous trekking both by night and day. On March 23rd, 1902, Colonel Hamilton, who had been given the command of a Column, was succeeded in the command of the 9th Battalion by Captain T. R. Mallock, Royal Fusiliers, who was granted the rank of major. On April 5th Lieutenant W. M. Dugdale of the Montgomeryshires took over the Denbighshire Company, and Captain Young, of the Bengal Lancers, was gazetted to the 49th Company in place of Captain A. E. Darvall, who was invalided home.

On May 14th Lieutenant W. M. Dugdale was promoted captain.

On June 5th the whole Battalion, including the 88th and 89th, making a strength of six companies, came together at Klerksdorp, and embarking at Port Elizabeth in the s.s. Braemar Castle on August 6th landed at Southampton on the 27th.

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The companies were disbanded at Aldershot on September 3rd, 1902.

The following statistics show the distribution of the two Companies in August, 1902:—

88TH I.Y.

S.	Serving in S. A. Police or Civil Govern.	Discharged to Civil Life in S. Africa.	Casualties.			Returned home with Unit.
			Sick.	Wounded.	Dead.	
Officers..	2	—	—	1	—	5
N.C.O.'s & Men.....	—	14	16	1	3	82
	2	14	16	2	3	87

89TH I.Y.

	Serving in S. A. Police or Civil Govern.	Discharged to Civil Life in S.A.	Casualties.			Returned home with Unit.
			Sick.	Wounded.	Dead.	
Officers.....	1	—	—	1	—	5
N.C.O.'s & Men	—	6	16	10	6	78
	1	6	16	11	6	83

Casualties.

Killed or died of wounds and fever:—88th: S.S.M A. Jackson, Lance-Corpl. T. Evans, Private E. Simms. 89th:

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S.S.M. P. R. Murless, Far.-Sergt. J. Lowe, Corpl. B. Rowlands, Lance-Corpl. H. Gudge, Private J. J. Tanner, and H. Wilson.

Distinctions.

88th: S.S.M. E. Coates, promoted lieutenant for gallantry on the field.

89th: Lieutenant J. W. Dale Jameson, mentioned in despatches. Trumpeter J. G. Pritchard, promoted King's corporal for gallantry in the field. Private J. Eaton promoted for gallantry in the field. Private J. Norris, promoted King's corporal for gallantry in the field.

31st: Captain G. H. Ardagh, awarded Distinguished Service Order, mentioned in despatches.

General Viscount Kitchener having kindly consented to present medals to the members of the Montgomeryshire Regiments of Auxiliary Forces just returned from the front, a second medal parade was held in Powis Castle Park on September 6th, 1902. A guard of honour commanded by Major R. W. Williams Wynn, composed of 40 4th Battalion South Wales Borderers, under Captain Lees, 120 Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, under Captain Walton, and 80 of the 5th Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers, under Captain A. W. Pryce-Jones, with the Bands of the three Regiments, was mounted on the ground. Officers and men to receive medals were drawn up in column facing the platform, and consisted of the detachment of Reservists of the 4th (Militia) Batt. S.W.B., 49th, 88th and 89th Companies Imperial Yeomanry. The Yeomanry contingent was as follows:—49th Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry, Captain W. M. Dugdale, Lieutenant A. M. Hutchins; 88th Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry, Captain G. H. Mytton, Lieutenants A. R. Mytton, A. C. Eyton, E. A. Ash, E. Coates, and 88 N.C.O.'s and men; 89th Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry, Lieutenants M. I Campbell, A. G. Bolingbroke, and 78 N.C.O.'s and men. On the Lord Lieutenant (Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, C.B.) entering the ground with Viscount Kitchener, a general salute was given, and the presentation immediately proceeded with. On its completion, Lord Kitchener addressed the men and urged on every British subject the necessity of some

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training for war as "Not," he said, "in every war shall we have time and opportunity first to find and enlist our men and then to train them as has been done in South Africa." The men were then marched to the parish church, and afterwards were entertained by the County in the Town Hall. During luncheon bronze medals similar to those presented exactly a year ago to the first two squadrons were presented by Miss Williams Wynn.

In connection with this parade the following complimentary order was issued by Lord Kitchener:—"General Viscount Kitchener, C.C.B., C.C.M.G., requests that Major R. Williams Wynn, D.S.O., will notify to the troops under his command to-day that he was much pleased at the soldierlike bearing of the officers and men whom he saw, both those who had recently returned from South Africa as well as the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers who were present on parade.—Welshpool, 6th September, 1902, by order, E.K."

Mention has already been made of the patriotic action of the Lord Lieutenant, Sir W. Williams Wynn, in raising, training and equipping four Companies of Imperial Yeomanry, amounting in all to 20 officers, 537 N.C.O.'s and men, with two Colt guns. His conduct met with well-merited recognition at the hands of his Sovereign, who conferred upon him the Order of the Companionship of the Bath.

Nor would it be right to close this short account of the Military Service of the County in the late war, without some allusion to the good work done at home by sympathisers of all classes on behalf of their representatives in the field apart from the substantial contributions of the County towards the equipment of the original Companies. Through the kind efforts of a Committee of Ladies organised in Montgomeryshire by Mrs. Mytton, and actively assisted in the Wynnstay, Flint and Denbigh Hunts by Miss Ethel Peel and Miss Helen Williams Wynn, continuous instalments of comforts of all kinds, warm clothing and tobacco, were collected and despatched. Help came in from all sides, and there was no lack of ready hands amongst the wives and daughters in farm, and cottage, and school. In London, too, the Welsh colony, under the direction of Miss Williams, and Miss Antonia Williams, formerly of Bodelwyddan, worked hard,

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those in service, as well as those in business, cheerfully giving their time in making up the things most wanted. The gifts were most welcome, and doubly appreciated by the recipients on account of the source from which they came.

The same sympathetic zeal was instrumental in providing for the maintenance of six beds for the Welsh Yeomanry in the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital, two under the name of the "Montgomeryshire" beds were given by the ladies of the County, one by the members of the Wynnstay Hunt, and three by the members of the Flint and Denbigh Hunt, one of the latter being also endowed by the Hunt till the end of the war.

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CHAPTER VII. (1900—1908).

HOME YEOMANRY.

1900. After the long depression into the doings in South Africa we must return to the Home Yeomanry. Hardly had the last draft left for South Africa before military preparation were again in full swing at Wynnstay. On the invitation of Sir Watkin the Denbighshire Hussars, under Major Buddicom (commanding in the absence of Colonel R. L. H. Howard and Lieutenant Colonel Ll. E. S. Parry, on service in South Africa), decided to train with the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry at Wynnstay, and to go under canvas for the first time. James's Farm supplied an ideal camping ground, and without loss of time stabling for five hundred horses, cook houses, with their surroundings, and an officers' mess hut sprang into existence, the arrangements being carried out by the estate men, under the personal direction of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. The two Regiments assembled on July 21 for a training of 28 days. Both were much crippled by want of officers caused by the severe strain of their companies at the front. The Montgomeryshire had the following officers:—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., Captains E. G. Williams-Vaughan and F. Graham, Lieutenants G. H. Mytton and W. M. Dugdale, Surgeon-Lieutenant F. E. Marston, and Captain and Adjutant G. Edwards (20th Hussars). In addition the following retired officers:—Major (Hon. Lieut.-Colonel) A. W. Williams Wynn, Captain C. Hope, and Lieutenant R. C. Anwyl, patriotically offered their services to fill the vacancies caused by the absence of so many of the Montgomeryshire officers on active service, and were re-gazetted into the Regiment. For the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment a marquee was allotted, the men messing in the large barn. The cook-

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ing during the training was done in field ovens by three specially enlisted army cooks; the home farm supplied forage, beef and mutton, and the remaining necessaries were contracted for by the Quartermaster's Department.

The Inter-Regimental Cup was won by Sergt. T. Sides, Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, and this being the last training under the Brigade System, the competition came to an end. For five years out of the six of its existance the Cup was held by the Montgomeryshire Regiment. The Regiment also did well with its representatives at the Royal Military Tournament in London. Quartermaster T. S. Jones winning the first prizes in lemon cutting, sword and lance, riding and firing, second prizes in sword v. sword, and heads and posts, third prizes in foil and foils, and first in the Empire lemon cutting championship. At the Crystal Palace Military Tournament he also won ten prizes, including Lord Wandsworth's Challenge Cup. Corporal W. W. Watkin also took second prize at the R.M.T. in lemon cutting.

On October 28th, Captain F. Graham was seconded for duty with the 3rd Provisional Regiment of Cavalry, with which unit he remained until the end of the war.

The enrolled strength for 1900 was returned at 260, of all ranks, exclusive of those members of the Regiment serving in South Africa.

1901. On April 17th, a special Army Order was issued containing a Royal Warrant on the re-organisation and training of the Yeomanry. By this Warrant the title of the whole force was changed from "Yeomanry Cavalry" to "Imperial Yeomanry," the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry being designated the Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry. The existing brigade system was abolised, and instead of regiments being organised in two, three and four squadron regiments, with establishments ranging from 218 to 431, the strengths were to be uniform, namely 596 of all ranks, organised in four squadrons and a machine gun section. Should a regiment, after a reasonable period had elapsed from its formation or increase of establishment, fall for two consecutive years below 420 efficient enrolled members, or a squadron below 100, or should either fail to reach these numbers it should be liable to be disbanded. New pay regulations and

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allowances were drawn up, the men receiving 5s. 6d. per diem and a £5 horse allowance, and allowances for regimental and squadron stores. Adjutants were once more allowed to each Regiment, instead of only one to each Brigade, and the establishment of officers was now:—1 Lieutenant Colonel; 1 Major (Second in command); 4 Major (Squadron commanders); 4 Captains; 13 Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quartermaster; 1 Medical Officer; 1 Veterinary Surgeon. A total of 27 officers. At first the new establisment had been fixed at four Captains and seventeen Subalterns, but four Majors were added, and the Subalterns consequently reduced to thirteen. The Arms were in future to be Lee-Enfield magazine rifles and bayonet, the training to be that of Mounted Infantry, with special training in scouting; the Regiment being Mounted Rifle Light Horse units, a cross between Mounted Infantry and Cavalry. Drill was simplified by the institution of single rank.

Swords were ordered to be done away with, but this order was afterwards rescinded and that weapon was allowed to be carried for ceremonial parades, though the practice of the sword exercise was forbidden. The uniform was in future for all the Regiments to be of a khaki drab colour, but the various commanding officers were informed that distinctive facings would be authorised on the application of the commanding officer. The old Cavalry kits of dragoons and hussars were allowed to be worn for the next two years, but this order, too, was, after much debate, rescinded, and the khaki kits were used only for what they were intended in the field. The Yeomanry were placed under the Militia Act which, in case of imminent national danger, or great emergency, rendered the Regiments liable to embodiment, and extended their sphere of action to all the British possessions in Europe. Officers serving had to re-engage under the new regulations, and all men joining after April 17th were attested and enlisted for a period of three years, but with the right to purchase their discharge during that period. The training was ordered not to exceed 17 days, nor to be less than 14 days.

The Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry and their old comrades, the Denbighshire Hussars Imperial Yeomanry, as-

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sembled again together at Wynnstay on May 22nd, 1901, for 17 days' training. The camp was on the same ground at James's Farm, the stables and building erected the previous year being utilised a second time. The inspection was carried out on June 5th and 6th by Colonel the Hon. R. T. Lawley, 7th Hussars. A fourth squadron was recruited in Radnorshire, with headquarters at Rhayader, by which name the squadron was styled. All the swords, with the exception of those of the officers, were recalled into store, and the Lee-Enfield magazine rifles replaced the carbines. Shoulder and waist bandolier belts were supplied. The enrolled strength for 1901 was 297 of all ranks. In June Captain G. W. Hobson, 12th Lancers, was gazetted Regimental Adjutant, Captain Graham W. Edwards, the Brigade Adjutant, leaving for active service in South Aprica with the Imperial Yeomanry.

December 14th, Major (Hon. Lieut.-Colonel) G. Wentworth Forbes resigned his commission. Lieut.-Colonel Wentworth Forbes had been twice gazetted to the Regiment; first, as Adjutant in 1888, when by his energy and thorough knowledge of all detail he carried through many reforms, especially devoting his attention to the improvement of the permanent staff and the interior economy of the Regiment; and secondly, on leaving his Regiment in 1898 he was welcomed back as Major of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry. In 1901 he took an active part in organising the 31st Montgomeryshire Company of Imperial Yeomanry, and, as has been shown, commanded in South Africa for some time three Companies of the 9th Battalion when that Company was divided.

On March 16th, 1902, Major and Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Arthur W. Williams Wynn resigned his commission; and on May 7th Major John Maxwell Gordon, late 12th Lancers, who had served as Adjutant of the 9th (Welsh) Battalion of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa was gazetted major and second in command of the Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry; and on May 14th Captains R. W. Williams Wynn, D.S.O., Godfrey FitzHugh, and G. H. Mytton were gazetted majors in command of squadrons.

After a break of two years the training was held again at Welshpool, when, on May 14th, the Montgomeryshire assem-

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bled for the 1902 permanent duty. Camp was pitched at Feggy Leasow, a part of Powis Castle Park, and the Heldre and the high ground above Leighton were used for manœuvring purposes. The men were allowed the choice of having their horses stabled or picketed; about a third of the Regiment chose the latter, which was proved to be much more satisfactory, for although the training was one of the wettest and the heavy clay land soon partook more of a bog than a camp, the proportion of sick horses amongst the picketed animals being in the ratio of one to three to those in the stables. General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., inspected the Regiment both in field and in camp, and expressed himself particularly pleased with the arrangements for cooking and feeding, which were all carried out under Service Conditions. Colonel Courtenay, of the North Western District Staff, made the official inspection of the Regiment.

The strength in 1902 was a great improvement, 477 of all ranks being returned.

KING'S CORONATION.

In June, in response to an invitation from the War Office, two officers and 23 N.C.O.'s and men were selected to attend the Coronation celebrations of His Majesty King Edward VII. in London. Colonel Sir W. Williams Wynn, C.B., was appointed to a provisional regiment of 20 of these detachments. Parade was ordered for June 27th, but on the night before entraining the ceremony was postponed owing to the dangerous illness of His Majesty. On July 18th, His Majesty being out of danger, the date for the Coronation was fixed for August 9th, but to the disappointment of many the contingent sent from each Regiment was reduced to one officer and nine N.C.O.'s and men. The Montgomeryshire contingent was under Major FitzHugh, and through the courtesy of the Directors of the Great Western Railway the horses were stabled at Paddington Station. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn was in command of the 1st Yeomanry Regiment, composed of his own and 22 other combined detachments, the duty of lining the Mall during the Royal progress being assigned to the Yeomanry.

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Complimentary order by Colonel Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., C.B.

Colonel Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., C.B., wishes to express the pleasure given him by the smart appearance of both men and horses of the detachment representing the Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry at the Coronation Celebration on August 9th, and particularly by the soldierly bearing of the men on parade, a combination which makes them compare well with other detachments in London, and makes him proud of the honour of commanding them.

On the formation of the Army into Army Corps the Montgomeryshire Regiment was attached by Army Order of March 4th, 1902, to the 2nd Army Corps, forming part of the 6th Division.

An order had appeared in 1901 stating that no more swords were in future to be issued to the Imperial Yeomanry Regiments, and as the arm of the force was now to be the rifle every attempt was made to improve the musketry of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry, a new range was opened on September 9th at Llanfyllin, on a site kindly provided by Major J. Marshall Dugdale of Llwyn, and a further arrangement was made with Lieut.-Col. E. Pryce-Jones, commanding 5th V.B., S.W.B., whereby the joint use of Penarth Range at Newtown was granted to Yeoman and Volunteers alike, each Regiment contributing equally to the cost of maintenance.

For services in South Africa the under-mentioned officers were granted honorary rank in the Army as follows:—Captain G. H. Mytton and Captain W. M. Dugdale.

The khaki uniform worn in camp had a red collar[1], and shoulder straps with the letters M.Y.C., red piping round the cuffs and the red dragon in white metal on the collar. The Bedford cord breeches had a thin red stripe; brown leggings were worn and slouch hats. The red facings were after-

[1] The Army lists show this year scarlet facings, and the old tunics when used up were ordered to be replaced by scarlet serges, with red collars, but fortunately this order was never carried out, and the old black facings were saved to the Regiment.

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wards discontinued, and plain khaki kits of the Cavalry pattern issued. A plain scarlet mess jacket with rolled collar, with badges on the collar, and scarlet waistcoat, cut low, was now ordered for the officers. Frock coats for officers, and the old blue undress uniform of the rank and file were discontinued as were the silver stripes on the mess overalls.

1903,. In order to obtain open ground for instruction in mounted duties both the Denbighshire Hussars and the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry determined to utilise the large expanse of the Kerry Hills. The Commoners and farmers most kindly fell in with the arrangements and allowed the wire fences to be cut where necessary, and a warm welcome was extended to both Regiments by Mr. G. D. Harrison of Bryn Llowarch, who held the shooting rights over the greater part of the ground. The Denbighshire Regiment selected Kerry for their camp, and the Montgomeryshire, after a lapse of 19 years, visited Newtown, choosing a camping ground two miles out of the town on the Dolfor Road. The Regiment assembled on May 20th and in the absence of Col. Sir W. Williams Wynn, who was in South Africa, Major Gordon assumed command of the Regiment. All horses were picketed this year, a rail 4ft. above the ground being used, which did away with the necessity for heel ropes. The only drawback to an otherwise ideal camp was the distance to be traversed before reaching the manœurving area on the Kerry Hills.

On May 25th Field Marshal Sir E. Wood, V.C., G.C.B., etc., accompanied by Brigadier-General Geirson, inspected the Regiment in reconnoitering and outpost duty and afterwards in camp. The Field Marshal expressed himself as highly satisfied with the state of efficiency displayed on all sides, especially noting the improvement in the messing arrangements, and the new departure of having no stables.

On June 3rd the Regiment was inspected by Major General Lord Chesham in squadron drill and field firing, and on the following day in attack and defence of a convoy, outpost duty, and reconnaisance. In addressing the Regiment, Lord Chesham said " He was very pleased to have inspected them in their work. He had heard much of the Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry, and had had their four squadrons under

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him in South Africa. What pleased him in South Africa was their organisation and completeness, and at home he found the same. Might they always act up to their motto. He was very satisfied with the efficiency of the Regiment. The physique of the men was excellent, and the horses were the very type wanted for active service."

The towns-people of Newtown presented a handsome silver cup to be shot for by the Regiment.

During the summer of 1903 by the kind permission of Lady Williams Wynn, a single target range was built at Llangedwyn.

The strength of the four squadrons in 1903 was returned at 475 of all ranks.

In March, 1904, an order was circulated by Mr. Arnold Foster's direction cutting down the establishments of Yeomanry Regiments by 120 privates, the number of officers remaining the same as before—27, exclusive of the hon. colonel and chaplain. Consequently, the establishment was reduced from 596 to 476 of all ranks. The strength of the Montgomeryshire Regiment was returned at 470, recruiting having to be stopped or the strength would have this year been well over 500.

On April 30th Captain F. Graham was gazetted Major, to command D. or the Radnorshire Squadron, and on May 7th a Quartermaster was, for the first time, gazetted to the Regiment, Mr. J. E. Scotson being appointed with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

The Regiment assembled at Llanfyllin on May 17th for seventeen days' training, Efel-y-Cwm Farm supplying a camping ground, and Llwydiarth, with Cammen Hill, the manœuvring area. The official inspection was made by Colonel W. H. M. Lowe. On June 1st Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., inspected the lines and camp of the Regiment, and on the 2nd followed up his inspection by seeing the Regiment at outpost duty and attack, a field day being arranged with the 4th (Militia) Battalion South Wales Borderers encamped in Bodfach Park. The chief feature of this training was its continuel wet, which washed out the tents and horse lines. A violent epidemic of influenza also set in amongst the horses, which was only stamped out by

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discontinuing the use of nosebags, which since have not been served out in camp, small tins sunk in the ground taking their place.

At the opening of the Birmingham Corporation Waterworks at Rhayader by their Majesties the King and Queen, on July 21st, a guard of honour of two Permanent Staff Sergeants and 60 rank and file, under Major F. Graham and Lieutenant G. R. D. Harrison, was supplied by the Regiment.

On August 5th Captain R. Lambert, D.S.O., 8th Hussars, was appointed adjutant of the regiment.

Considerable progress was made during 1904 in arranging for the further facilities of musketry; a third target was added to the Llanfyllin range, and a new range was erected at Llandrindod. Attention was also paid to the use of the Morris tube for the winter months, a gaslight range being arranged at Welshpool, and empty barns at Llanfyllin and Llanrhaiadr were converted into two useful shooting galleries. Finally, at Newtown, by kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Pryce-Jones, the Yeomanry were allowed to use the covered range at the Volunteer Armoury.

On December 21st, 1904, the Regiment was granted permission to carry war honours, but only "South Africa, 1901," was granted, although many other Yeomanry Regiments had the entire three years, 1900-01-02, granted. Despite every effort of the Regiment to get all three years included the War Office refused permission, basing their somewhat obscure reason on the proportion of men sent out who were actually serving in the home regiment at the time of their enlistment. A poor return for the four squadrons, numbering 121 officers and men each, to which must be added a draft of 48 men and the quota that was necessary to bring the two first (31st and 49th Companies) up to strength in the middle of the war. The strength of the home Regiment was well under 300, and of the nineteen officers ten actually went to the front and three of the contingent officers joined the home Regiment on their return from the war.

After much debate and criticism both in and out of Parliament the Army Corps System was discarded and various Territorial Commands substituted in its place.

The Commands were sub-divided into the following parts:

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Regular Troops, Coast Defences, Grouped Regimental Districts, other troops in the Command.

On February 15th the Montgomeryshire, together with the 11 other Yeomanry Regiments, were placed in the 4th Sub-Division of the Welsh and Midland Command, with headquarters at Chester.

The training of the Yeomanry in each command was placed under the charge of a specially appointed Colonel of Cavalry, and in due time Colonel M. O. Little, C.B., late commanding 9th Lancers, took over the duties in the Welsh and Midland Command.

The 1905 camp was pitched at Dolforgan, Kerry, where the Regiment assembled on May 16th. Owing to falls in the Meynel and Wynnstay Point to Point races Major J. M. Gordon and Capt. Lambert, D.S.O., the Adjutant, were prevented from doing duty, and Lieut. E. A. Jackson, Cheshire Regiment, was attached for duty as acting Adjutant during the training. A wire rope cut in lengths to take one troop each was this year substituted for the old wooden picketing rail, and the horses were fastened at alternate lengths on either side. As no heel ropes were used this admirable method of picketing enabled the horses to turn their backs to the prevailing winds; it also did away with rope galls, and allowed horses to lie down much more freely than when picketed head and heel. The inspection was carried out by Col. M. O. Little, C.B., on May 26th and 27th. The War Office having decided to extend the Long Service Medal to the Yeomanry, a medal parade was held after divine service in camp, at which the creditable number of 36 non-commissioned officers and men were recipients of the decoration. The muster in camp was 436 of all ranks out of a total strength of 465 enrolled.

During the autumn of 1905 a covered Morris tube was opened at Llanfair, and a rifle club formed similar to those at Llanfyllin and Llanrhaiadr.

Owing to the initiative of Colonel Sir W. Williams Wynn, C.B., the four Welsh Imperial Yeomanry Regiments arranged in 1906 to train together in brigade at Llangammarch and Garth, in Brecknockshire, but owing at the last moment to

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faulty camping grounds being selected by the authorities the Glamorgan and Denbighshire Yeomanry seceded and trained together at Margam, leaving the Montgomery and Pembroke Regiments at Garth, the assembly taking place on May 15th. A splendid manœuvring area was supplied on the Eppynt Hills above the camp, and the Brigade training was only marred by the incessant wet weather. The Brigade was inspected by Colonel M. O. Little, C.B. The enrolled strength of the Montgomeryshire Regiment was returned at 469 of all ranks.

On the 13th July, Capt. F. J. Walton was gazetted Major to command C or the Newtown squadron.

The new pattern cap with black peak was supplied to the men this year, being of blue cloth with scarlet band and welt, and the Dragon and Regimental motto in silver in front.

1906. On October 31st, the resignation of Colonel Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., C.B., and the appointment of his brother, Major (Hon. Captain in the Army) R. W. Williams Wynn, D.S.O., to the command of the Regiment appeared in "The Gazette." The following letter of farewell was sent by Sir Watkin to the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Regiment:—

Wynnstay, Ruabon,

Oct. 31, 1906.

Officers, N.C. Officers and Men, Montgomery I. Yeomanry.

Sirs,—At our last training I had an opportunity of saying good-bye to most of you personally. Now that I am relinquishing the command I must say farewell to each individually. Twenty-three years ago I joined the Regiment, which for eighteen years I have had the honour to command.

Many and great changes have taken place during that time, most of them, I think, for the better.

Though we have all done much hard work, and no one has ever been spared in the Regiment, I feel sure we have all good reason to be proud of the result.

I can say with confidence that the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry compare most favourably with any Yeomanry Regiment in the kingdom for discipline, soldier-like behaviour, and fighting capabilities. It is with full confidence I hand the Regiment

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over to my brother, Major Williams Wynn, in a condition which I feel sure he will do his utmost to maintain.

I thank you one and all most heartily for the way you have always worked for me.

Sincerely wishing the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry every prosperity in the future,

I have the honour to be,
Yours faithfully,
W. Williams Wynn,
Colonel.

Sir Watkin joined in 1882, and throughout his long period of command, eighteen years, devoted his great energy to the work of improving the efficiency and well being of all under his command. In the old billeting days, with drill practically confined to changes of position in one field, progress was slow indeed; but that the fault lay more with the system than the men was proved in 1890 by 150 men turning out mounted at 14 days' notice for drill in Wynnstay Park, with no more help at stables than was provided by their own two hands. Encouraged by this, Sir Watkin turned his attention to the shooting, and succeeded in erecting three long and five miniature ranges. The effect showed itself in the improved place occupied by the Regiment in the list of Yeomanry of the North-Western Command. The story of South Africa has been told elsewhere, and yet it is difficult to appreciate the amount of work that was carried through at Wynnstay during the eighteen strenuous months from January, 1900, to June, 1901. Commencing in 1900, the first three months were devoted to the raising, drilling, and despatch of the 31st and 49th Companies and Gun Section. Closely followed in May by the preparation of camp, stabling and all the details of feeding the Home Brigade for a training of 28 days, and under canvas for the first time. Again in the early months of 1901 the raising and equipping of the second contingent of two Companies for South Africa, the raising in Radnorshire of the new squadron for the Home Regiment, and in May the many arrangements necessary for feeding and working, with a very large increase in the number of recruits, but a great shortage in that of officers.

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the Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire Regiments being in Brigade for a second year. It can hardly be wondered that a breakdown in health, necessitating as complete a rest as possible, should follow so severe a strain. Under the new "camping" orders his powers of organisation came into full play, and the Montgomeryshire was the first regiment to make itself independent of all civilian help by running its own kitchens, canteens, etc., and thereby doing much for efficiency and saving much to the pockets of the men[1] With a good eye for country, keen in business matters, and untiring in work, his loss from the active list will be long felt, and it is with unfeigned pleasure all ranks learnt that, though ceasing to command them in the field, Sir Watkin would still maintain as their Honorary Colonel his connection with his old Regiment.

On October 31st, Captain W. M. Dugdale was gazetted major and posted to the command of the A, or Llanfyllin, Squadron.

In 1907 a scarlet serge tunic with black collar and cuffs, braided and edged with white dragoon braidings, and white shoulder knots as worn on the cloth tunic, were ordered to replace the tunic. Thus the old scarlet and black remain as before the colours of the Montgomeryshire Yeoman.

The Regiment assembled at Welshpool under its new commanding officer, and was encamped at the Hope Farm, near Leighton. A large area round the Heldre, Long Mountain and Leighton supplied good manœuvring ground, but for the third year in succession much valuable time was lost through wet weather. There was a good muster in camp, only sixteen of all ranks being absent out of a total of 475, the Montgomeryshire, excluding the two double regiments of the Scottish Horse and Lovatt's Scouts, standing first in point of strength in the Yeomanry returns for 1907. The inspection was made by Colonel M. O. Little, C.B., on June 6th, and a pleasing feature of the training was the presentation in camp of his picture to their late commanding

[1] Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood in his "*Life*" makes special mention of the Montgomeryshire Regiment in camp.

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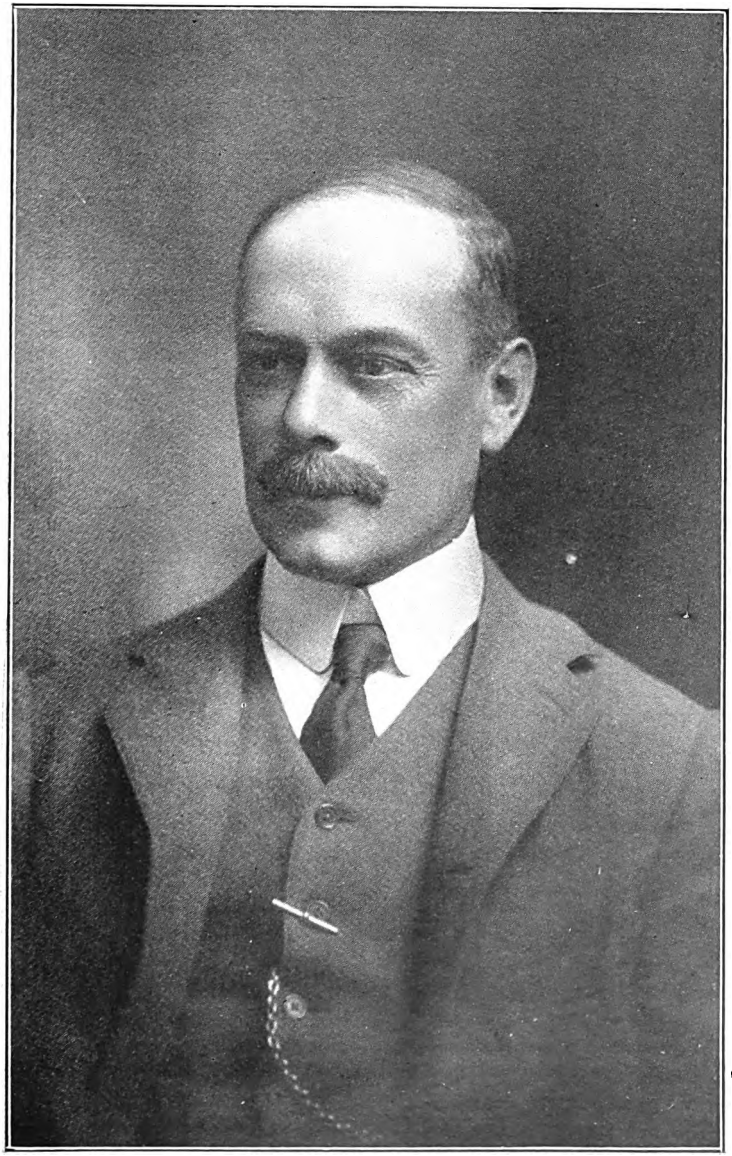

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. WILLIAMS WYNN, D.S.O.

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officer, Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, subscribed for by the officers and men who had served under him in the Regiment.

1907. The uniform was as follows:—Officers' full dress, a dragoon pattern scarlet tunic, collar and cuffs black, with badge, buttons and lace in silver, blue overalls, with broad red stripe, helmet of white metal and white horse hair plume; sword and pouch belts of black leather covered with silver lace, pouch of black velvet on leather, with Crown, Dragon and M.I.Y. worked in silver lace, white gauntlets. Undress: Blue serge jacket, blue peaked cap with red band, blue overalls; mess jacket with rolled collar and scarlet vest. In the field, the plain Cavalry khaki kit, showing no facings, is worn, with Bedford cord breeches, Sam Browne belt and khaki cap, the buttons and badges being in bronze.

In walking out dress the rank and file wear scarlet serges with black collars and cuffs, white braidings on collars, cuffs and shoulder knot, blue overalls, with single scarlet stripe, badge on collar, like the buttons of white metal. For church parades the helmet and plume are worn, and when on Royal escort duty blue pantaloons and jack boots. In drill order the cap is covered with a khaki cover, and worn with a khaki frock, waist and shoulder bandoliers, Bedford cord pantaloons with a narrow scarlet line, brown gaiters and khaki cavalry cloaks.

1908. In May, Mr. Haldane's scheme for the re-organisation of the whole of the Auxiliary Forces came into Force. Its main features consisted in alloting to each County the duty of raising a certain number of specified troops, and then in grouping the troops into Brigades and Divisions in such a way that each Division should have its proper quota of Cavalry Guns, Infantry and Divisional Troops and on mobilization to be able to take the field complete in every detail.

The Militia was swallowed up into the Special Reserve and the Yeomanry and Volunteer made into the new Territorial Force.

Territorial Associations were formed in each County to take over the responsibilities of raising, equipping, and maintaining the Territorial Forces, the duties of recruiting, providing and maintaining ranges, buildings, finding horses, and

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many other minor necessaries for which purpose certain initial grants, and annual grants for each efficient man, were to be made by the Army Council.

The County of Montgomery was linked with the County of Merioneth—the former providing three Squadrons of Yeomanry and half a Battalion of Infantry, the latter half a Battalion of Infantry. The County of Radnor providing the remaining Squadron of Yeomanry.

All officers and men were required to sign on under the new Act, and were made liable for service only in any part of the United Kingdom, but were also liable to be embodied whenever the Army Reserve should be called out for permanent service. The men were to be attested and enlisted for four years, but with the right to purchase their discharge on payment of a fine, the amount of which was to be settled by the County Associations.

The following comparisons explain shortly the difference in the three systems as regards Yeomanry pay, allowances, and service:—

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	Yeomanry Cavalry previous to 1905.	Imperial Yeomanry 1901-1907.	Territorial Yeomanry 1908.
Training Pay ...	8 days at 7/- ...	16 days at 5/6 ..	15 days at 1/2
	2 ,, 3/6 ...	2 ,, 2/9 ...	
Musketry Pay ...	1 ,, Nil ...	2 ,, 3/- ...	2 ,, Nil.
Ration Allowance...			15 ,, 6d.
Messing ,, ...			15 ,, 1/-
Forage ,, ...		17 ,, 1/6 ...	15 ,, 1/6
Horse ,, ...		£5	6/8 a day up to £5
Equitation ,, ...			£1
Travelling ,, ...			
To Musketry ...		4d. a mile if above 2 miles up to maximum of 6/-	6d. per mile if above 2 miles up to maximum of 9/-
To Camp by Road	20 miles under 7/- Each successive 10 3/6	Above 10 miles 1d. per man, 3d. per horse per mile.	1d. per mile per man 2½d. ,, ,, horse From Sq. Hd. Qrs. for double journey.
Length of Training	10 days..	18 days...	Not less than 8 or more than 18 d'ys
Drills, Recruits ...	12 ,, ...	20	40
,, Preliminary	6 ,, ...	10	10
Period of Enlistment	3 years	3 years	4 years
,, Extension	Optional	1 year	1 to 4 y'rs at option of C'ty Association
Retiring Age ...	50...	50	Yeoman 40, Sp'cial Lease 45 Sergeant 50, Special Lease 55
Liability of Service	United Kingdom	United Kingdom Channel and Mediterranean	United Kingdom
Total Amount earned by efficient 10 miles from Range, 20 from Camp per day of Annual Training.	7/-	13/5	12/10

Early in 1908 khaki covers were ordered for the blue peaked caps to be worn in field service order, replacing the slouch hats.

In the new scheme the Montgomeryshire, Pembrokeshire and Glamorganshire Yeomanries were formed into the South Wales Mounted Brigade of the Western Command, with headquarters at Chester.

The Command of the Brigade was given to Col. F. C.

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Meyrick, C.B., late 15th Hussars, who was directly responsible for its training to the General Officer, Commanding-in-Chief, at Chester. Having commanded a Battalion of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, and stepping, as it were, straight out of the command of the Pembrokeshire Yeomanry into that of the Brigade, Col. Meyrick brought with him an experience and knowledge which should stand him in good stead in hs new appointment.

As part of the Territorial Forces, the Regiment was called out by the G.O.C in C. Western Command for 15 days' training, and assembled at Builth Wells on May 27th.

The many changes, together with a feeling of uncertainty as to the future, had a marked effect on the strength of the Territorial Regiments and Battalions throughout the Country; recruits were backward in joining and a far larger proportion than usual of trained men took the opportunity of retiring.

In Montgomeryshire the shortage was not so great as in some Counties, still the marching-in state showed a considerable falling off from the full strength of the previous year. Establishment, 476; present in camp of all ranks, 424; on leave and sick, 15; wanting to complete, 37.

However, a good camp, fine manœuvring ground on the Rhwstyn and Aberedw Hills, and brilliant weather made a successful training, and will, we trust, do more than many pamphlets in removing misapprehensions that may still exist.

Before bringing this sketch of over a century's record of Yeoman service to a close a few remarks about the present state of the Regiment may not be out of place. The four Squadrons are recruited as follows:—

A (Llanfyllin) Squadron, Major W. M. Dugdale. 1st (Lieut. H. A. Openshaw) Troop at Llanfyllin and Llansantffraid; 2nd (Lieut. G. Dugdale) Troop at Meifod and Llanfair Caereinion; 3rd (Lieut. R. M. Bonnor Maurice) Troop at Llanrhaiadr and Llangedwyn; 4th (Lieut. Dumville Lees) Troop at Trefonen.

B (Welshpool) Squadron, Major G. H. Mytton. 1st (Captain G. R. D. Harrison's) Troop, at Welshpool; 2nd Troop, at Trewern; 3rd (Captain G. B. Maclean's) Troop, Guilsfield and Four Crosses; 4th (Lieut. T. I. Bonnor Maurice's) Troop, at Castle Caereinion, Chirbury, Berriew and Forden.

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C (Newtown) Squadron, Major F. S. Walton. 1st (Capt. A. C. Eyton's) Troop, at Newtown and Kerry; 2nd (Lieut. W. H. B. Whitaker's) Troop, at Churchstoke and Montgomery; 3rd (Lieut. W. N. Stable's) Troop, at Llanbrynmair, Cemmaes Road, Caersws, and Trefeglwys; 4th (Lieut. the Hon. D. Joicey's) Troop, Bettws and New Mills.

D (Llandrindod Wells) Squadron, Major F. Graham. 1st (Lieut. H. R. Sykes's) Troop, at Llandrindod Wells; 2nd (Capt. D. B. Parry's) Troop, at Rhayader, Llanbister and Elan Valley; 3rd (Capt. R. V. Wynn's) Troop, at Builth Wells; 4th (Lieut. S. M. Summers's) Troop, at Llanidloes.

There is at present no machine gun in the Regiment although allowance is made in the establishment of 476 for one, but the Regiment has its allowance of trained scouts and signallers.

The band for the past few years has not been mounted.

The standards, which are now unfortunately not even carried on ceremonial parade, are still in possession at headquarters, where the old drum banners are also stored.

The regimental headquarters are, as in the years gone past, still at Welshpool.

The Montgomeryshire Yeomanry have led the way amongst the Yeomanry regiments in the thorough way their camp arrangements have been organised, especially in picketing horses, camp kitchens, etc., and in musketry. No care or trouble has been spared in providing ranges, all of which has been well repaid by the high state of the regiment's musketry. And last, and by no means least, unlike many other Yeomanry regiments, they are still recruited principally from amongst farmers, the admirable system of small farms which obtains in Montgomeryshire, with the patriotism of its tenants having enabled the County to maintain, despite its small population, for so many years such a strong and efficient Regiment; and as the Montgomeryshire Territorial Yeomanry there is little doubt the proud motto, "Anorchfygol," will be as true in the future as it has been in overcoming the difficulties of the past. Long may the Territorial Horse of Montgomeryshire, in their scarlet and black, flourish as a credit to the family whose name has so long been associated with them, to their County, and to the Principality, whose badge they bear.

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CHAPTER VIII.

THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

1860—1873.

For the following account of the body of Volunteers raised in the County in 1860 we are entirely indebted to the kindness of Mr. Peter Arthur Beck of Trelydan, who served in the Corps during its whole term of existence.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

1860—1873.

During the autumn and winter of 1859 a movement was set on foot by Mr. J. P. Drew of Milford Hall, Newtown, to raise a Battalion of Rifle Volunteers in the County.

In February, 1860, the first Company was enrolled at Newtown, and was soon followed by two more Companies and two sub-divisions.

No. 1 Company, Newtown. February, 1860.
No. 2 Company, Welshpool. March, 1860.
No. 3 Company, Welshpool (The Railway Company). August, 1860.
No. 4 Sub-Division Llanidloes. 1861.
No. 5 ditto Machynlleth. 1861.

1861, June 27th. Capt. Charles Abbott Delmar, late 12th Lancers, was appointed Adjutant.

July 16th. Capt. Charles Vaughan Pugh, late Captain 90th Regiment, of No. 2 Company was promoted Major. This appointment, however, due to Capt. Pugh's previous service in the regular Army, gave great offence to No. 1. Company, as they considered that Capt. Drew, the originator

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of the movement, should have been given the first command of the Battalion, and in consequence refused to drill with No. 2 Company.

1863, January 3rd. Major Pugh resigned his commission and Capt. Drew was appointed Major with command of the Battalion.

1865 Major Drew retired, and was succeeded in the command of the Battalion by Major R. D. Harrison of No. 2 Company.

The three Companies and two Sub-Divisions were brigaded with the 1st Cardigan (Aberystwyth) and 1st Merioneth (Dolgelly) Companies, and Battalion drills were carried out at the different towns where the Companies mustered.

The Company officers were composed as follows:—

No. 1 Company, Newtown:—

John Price Drew, Captain, February 19th, 1860. Major, January 5th, 1863.

Richard Edward Jones, Lieut., February 19th, 1860. Capt., July 15th, 1863.

David Lloyd, Ensign, February 19th, 1860.

Richard Jones, Hon. Surgeon, February 19th, 1860.

John Buckley Williams, Lieut., November 7tn, 1863.

C. T. Woosnam, Captain, 1866.

Richard Sturkey, late Royal Montgomery Rifles (Militia), Capt, 1868.

Bowen Woosnam, Lieut., 1868. Capt., 1872.

Capt. Bowen Woosnam carried on the Company until it was disbanded in 1873, on the refusal of the Secretary of State for War to sanction a commission being given to one of the Company Sergeants.

No. 2 Company, Welshpool:—

Charles Vaughan Pugh, late Capt., 90th Regiment, Capt., March 26th, 1860. Major, July 16th, 1861.

R. D. Harrison, Lieut., March 26th, 1860. Capt., July 16th, 1861. Major, 1865.

Peter A. Beck, Ensign, March 26th, 1860. Lieut., July, 16th, 1861. Capt., 1865.

Thompson D. Harrison, Hon. Surgeon, March 26th, 1860.

Francis Bowers, Ensign, March 14th, 1864.

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Edward Pryce, Lieut., 1865.
T. Pugh Jones, Lieut., 1865.

On the retirement of Capt. Beck and Lieut. Pryce in 1873 the Company, the last left in the Battalion, remained in the charge of Ensign Jones until the change of the Battalion Drill station to Shrewsbury brought in the men's resignations and consequent disbandment.

No. 3 Company, Welshpool, also called the Railway Company as both officers and men were for the most part drawn from the Cambrian Railway:—

Jasper W. Johnes, Capt., August 14th, 1860.
Benjamin Piercy, Lieut., August 4th, 1860.
Thomas Savin, Ensign, August 4th, 1860.
J. P. Wilding, Hon. Surgeon, Sept. 23rd, 1860.
Robert Orwin, Lieut., April, 1861.
J. Heyward Williams, Lieut., April, 1861.
John Mickleburgh, Lieut., April, 1861.
F. Bromley Jones, Ensign, April, 1861.
Rev. J. Luxmore, Hon. Chaplain.

No. 4 Sub-Division, Llanidloes:—

Charles Woosnam, Lieut., 1861.
Evan Powell, Lieut., 1861.
Edward Rees, Lieut., 1863.
Thomas Morgan, Ensign, 1863.
W. A. Davies, Hon. Surgeon, June 18th, 1864.
Rev. J. P. Morgan, Hon. Chaplain, April 9th, 1864.

No. 5 Sub-Division, Machynlleth:—

Francis J. Ford, Lieut., 1861.
Thomas Ellis, Ensign, 1861.
Sackville Phelps, Lieut.
David Pugh Evans, Hon. Surgeon, 1861.
Rev. John Evans, Hon. Chaplain, 1861.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were disbanded at the same time as No. 1.

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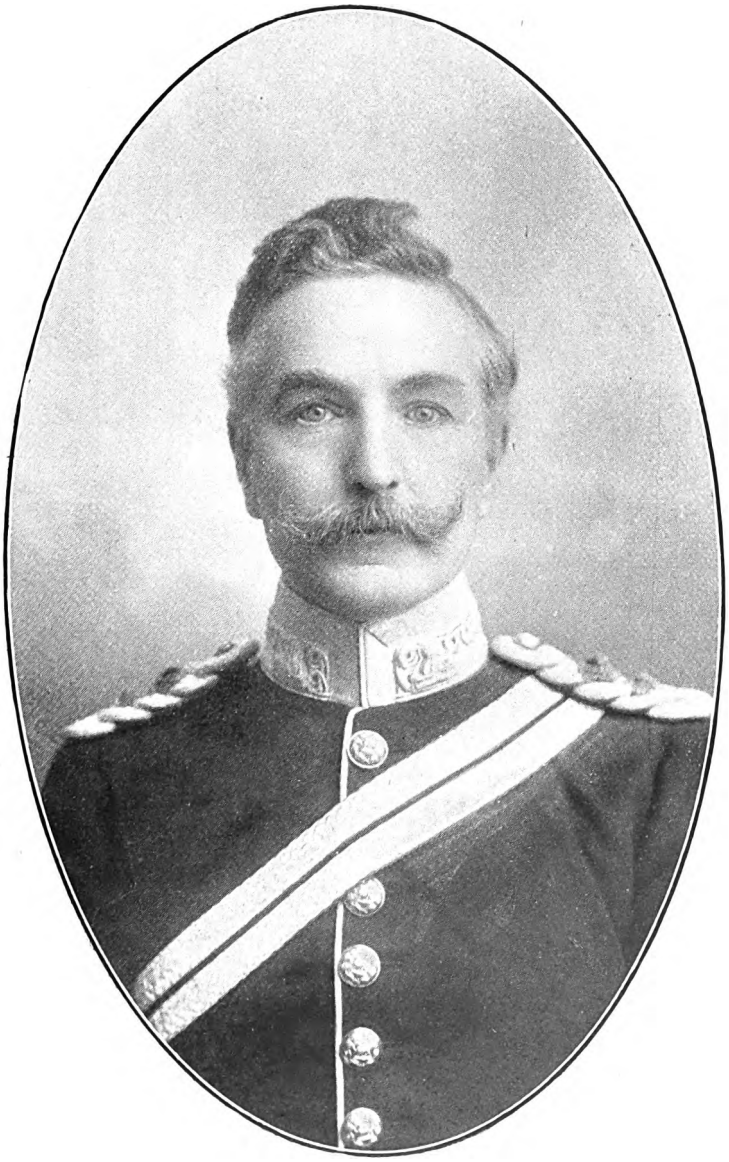

COLONEL E. PRYCE-JONES.

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CHAPTER IX.

1896. 5th VOLUNTEER BATTALION SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

1897—1908.

An application to form a Battalion of Volunteer Rifles in the County of Montgomery was made by Major Edward Pryce-Jones, M.P. for the Montgomery Boroughs, who forwarded an extensively signed petition to the Secretary of State for War through the General Officer Commanding the Western District at Devonport, and the following letter was received authorising the formation:—

War Office,

London, S.W.,

12th February, 1897.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 4th December last, Nos. 9559/13/96, I am directed to inform you that the Secretary of State for War, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, has approved of the formation of a Volunteer Corps for Montgomeryshire from 1st April next, to be entitled 5th Volunteer Battalion of the South Wales Borderers, and provision has been made in the Estimates for 1897 and 1898.

I am therefore to request you will be so good as to take preliminary steps in accordance with this decision, and submit to this Department, for "Gazette" purposes, the name of the gentleman whom it is proposed should be Commanding Officer of the new Corps.

I am, etc.,

(Signed) F. Grenfell,

Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces.

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ESTABLISHMENT.

1897. On 19th of February, 1897, notification was received from the War Office that the Establishment of the Corps would be as follows:—

1 Major, 4 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Medical Officer, 1 Adjutant, 4 Sergeant-Instructors (including the acting Sergeant-Major), 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 4 Color-Sergeants, 16 Sergeants, 20 Corporals, 8 Buglers, and 338 Privates, and that the Battalion would form part of the South Wales Volunteer Infantry Brigade to which the four existing Volunteer Battalions of the South Wales Borderers belong.

The four Companies of the Battalion were allotted as follows:—Headquarters at Newtown, two Companies, Welshpool one Company, and Machynlleth and Llanfair, one Company.

The following appointments were announced in the London Gazette dated 9th March, 1897:—

5th Volunteer Battalion South Wales Borderers, Captain and Honorary Major Edward Pryce-Jones, retired, late Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Major Commanding, dated 1st of April, 1897, under the provisions of Paragraph 55a of the Volunteer Regulations.

Captain Charles Edward Fitzgerald Walker, South Wales Borderers, to be Adjutant.

On 7th of April, 1897, the enrolling of members began at Newtown and Welshpool and drills commenced on 12th of April, 1897.

On the 22nd of April, 1897, the strength of the Corps at Newtown and Welshpool was 216, on which date the whole of the members of the Newtown Silver Band were enrolled as members of the Battalion and formed the Regimental Band under the Conductorship of Mr. Wm. Pugh Phillips.

In the London Gazette dated 4th May, 1897, the undermentioned Gentlemen were appointed officers in the Battalion from 1st April, 1897:—William Ernest Pryce-Jones, Esq., to be Captain; Sir William Lennox Napier, Bart., late Captain Sussex Volunteer Artillery, to be Captain; Charles Wadsworth, Esq., to be Captain; Albert Westhead Pryce-Jones, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant; Thomas Buxton Hardie, Gen-

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tleman, to be Lieutenant; Charles Edward Elwell, Gentleman, and Newcombe Lloyd Jones, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenants.

April 14th. Captain and Honorary Major G. A. Hutchins from the 1st Herefordshire Volunteer Rifle Corps to be Captain.

May 12th. William France Richards to be Quartermaster.

June 12th. Edward William Kirkby, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant.

July 3rd. David Edwards, M.B., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant.

July 13th. John Robert Isaac Raywood, Gentleman, Charles Evan Humphreys, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenants.

December 22nd. Reverend George Roberts, B.A., to be acting Chaplain to the Battalion.

On June 22nd, a detachment of 20 rank and file under Captain (Hon. Major) G. A. Hutchins was present in London to take part in the celebrations commemorating the 60th year of Her Majesty's reign.

On July 31st the Battalion proceeded to Towyn in Merionethshire for eight days' training under canvas. The enrolled strength of the Battalion was 403, and on August 6th, the Battalion was inspected by Col. E. S. Browne, V.C., commanding 24th Regimental District, when 356 members were in the ranks.

1898. Extract from the London Gazette :—

April 6th. Lieutenant Thomas Buxton Hardie resigns his commission.

April 15th. Harold Alec Kirkby, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant.

May 3rd. Major E. Pryce-Jones, M.P., Commanding, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, on increase of establishment dated April 2nd, 1898.

May 10th. Charles Pryce Yearsley, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant.

May 19th. Second-Lieutenant Newcombe Lloyd Jones resigns his commission.

May 25th. Martin Manoah Woosnam, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant.

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June 16th. Capt. and Hon. Major G. A. Hutchins to be Major.

July 2nd. Lieutenants A. W. Pryce-Jones and E. W. Kirby to be Captains on increase of establishment.

Joseph Evans, Esquire, late Lieutenant Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to be Captain.

July 26th. Major G. A. Hutchins, V.D., granted the Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and awarded the "Volunteer Officers' Decoration."

On February 19th sanction was received from the War Office for the addition of one Company to the existing establishment to be formed at Towyn, and on April 9th sanction was given for the formation of a Company at Montgomery.

The following re-distribution of Companies took place:—A and B Companies, Newtown; C Company, Welshpool; D Company, Machynlleth and Corris; E Company, Llanfair and Montgomery; F Company, Towyn (Merioneth).

1899. On July 25th the strength of the Battalion was 501.

Extract from the London Gazette:—

July 4th. Gilbert Henry Wakefield, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant.

1900.

March 7th. Joseph Mathew Howell, Gentleman, James Richard Ainsworth-Davis to be Second-Lieutenants.

Alfred Owen Davies, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant.

Reverend W. M. Roberts, M.A., to be Acting Chaplain.

November 2nd. John William Marshall, Gentleman, David Davies, Gentleman, Allan M. Hutchins, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Sanction having been obtained for the formation of a Company between Aberdovey and University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, drill commenced at these stations on February 26th

A re-distribution of Companies took place on March 17th as follows:—A Company, Newtown; B Company, Newtown and Montgomery; C Company, Welshpool and Llanfair; D Company, Machynlleth and Corris; E Company, Aberdovey and Aberystwyth; F Company, Towyn.

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SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Volunteers having been called for from the Battalion to proceed on active service in South Africa 28 per cent. of the Battalion volunteered their services, but as only one Company of war strength was detailed to be furnished from the Brigade the Battalion quota was:—1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Bugler and 18 Privates.

The Officer selected was Lieutenant H. A. Kirkby. The whole section was formed at Newtown, and put through various drills and class firing prior to their departure to join the remainder of the Volunteer Active Service Company furnished by the Brigade.

Each man's life was insured for £100 by the Officer commanding the Battalion. Before leaving the section was entertained to a dinner in the Public Hall, Newtown, when each man received presents of field glasses, tobacco, etc., from Lieut.-Colonel E. Pryce-Jones, M.P.

The whole embarked at Southampton on February 14th in the s.s. Greek for active service in South Africa.

Captain E. W. Kirkby was gazetted as Lieutenant in the 49th Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry for Active Service in South Africa, and Lieutenant C. E. Elwell also accepted service as Trooper, both Officers being borne on the strength of their own Battalion as supernumaries.

Orders were received to prepare a draft for the Volunteer Company of Active Service, and the Battalion was detailed to furnish three men.

The men selected embarked for South Africa on May 9th.

During the month of May £40 was collected in the Battalion to provide extra comforts for the men of the 2nd Batatlion South Wales Borderers serving in South Africa.

Lieutenant H. A. Kirkby, whilst on active service, was granted a commission in the Line, and appointed Second-Lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers on May 29th.

RECORD OF ACTIVE SERVICE.

The following extract from Regimental Orders of the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers by Lieut.-Colonel The Hon.

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U. de R. B. Roche, Commanding, dated Krugersdorp, South Africa, 9th October, 1900, was published for information:—

"In bidding farewell and God-speed to the Volunteer Company of the Regiment on their departure for home, the Commanding Officer cannot allow such an event to pass without placing on record the magnificent services rendered by the Company during the entire time they were with the Battalion in South Africa. The Company joined at Ooifontein on the 8th May during the general advance of Lord Roberts' force on the capital of the Transvaal, and took part in the action of Zand River and taking of Johannesburg, after which they were employed with the Battalion in defence of the Railway Line between Kroomellenburgh and Rhenoster River, which was constantly subject to attack by Commandant C. De Wet. Here, the duties of outpost, patrol, and entrenching were extremely hard. The Battalion remained in defence of the line until Commandant De Wet was forced to cross the Vaal River, when they were ordered to move rapidly to reinforce various troops on the line in the North which were threatened by De Wet's force, ultimately reaching Krugersdorp on 13th August. At Krugersdorp they remained until 30th August and then joined General Fitzroy Hart's column for operations in the Potchefstroom District against various commandoes of the enemy. For 30 days the Battalion was constantly on the move and covered 310 miles, making many forced marches by day and night, one of which measured 44 miles and effected the re-occupation of Potchefstroom, and the capture of many of the enemy. Twenty-nine engagements were fought during this expedition, and the column was ordered back to Krugersdorp. In the performance of all these operations the Battalion served under five different Generals, and all have expressed their highest admiration for the work done by the Battalion, and some have specially referred to the fine marching and soldierlike bearing of "1" or the Volunteer Company. The Commanding Officer, on behalf of himself and the whole Regiment, tenders his warmest thanks to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Volunteer Company for the manner in which they have at all times

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during this campaign served the Battalion, and he assures them that it is with feelings of genuine regret that they bid them farewell, and it is the hope of all ranks that if ever the Regiment is again called to active service they will have the assistance of their old comrades of the South Wales Borderers Volunteers to uphold the fine traditions of the good old Regiment of which we are all so proud."

1901. On February 20th, Second-Lieutenant A. M. Hutchins, who had served as a Trooper in the 49th Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry and had been invalided home with enteric fever, was posted to the Imperial Yeomanry for service in South Africa.

On May 22nd, the section of the Battalion, which had been on active service, returned to England after an absence of 15 months. At Newtown Station they were met by Lieut.-Col. E. Pryce-Jones, M.P., the Headquarter Companies, with the Battalion Band and Buglers, and 200 members of outlying Companies. The Chairman and members of the Urban District Council also welcomed the men on behalf of the town.

The Parade then marched to the Parish Church, where a thanksgiving service was held. Subsequently, the members of the service section were entertained to dinner in the Public Hall, at the close of which each man was presented with a silver engraved tobacco box as a memento of their past services.

On September 6th the members of the service section proceeded to Welshpool, and were there presented with their War Medals by the Lord Lieutenant. They afterwards attended a thanksgiving service, and were entertained to luncheon by the County, together with the 31st and 49th Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry, who had also returned from South Africa.

Corporal P. Baines, C Company, and Private J. Williams, B Company, having accepted service in the Imperial Yeomanry for South Africa, were borne as supernumaries in the Battalion from February 1st, 1902.

On April 22nd, 1902, Lieut. E. W. Kirby, who was dangerously wounded in the action at Haman's Kraal on Aug. 20th, 1900, relinquished his commission in IX. Battalion Imperial

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Yeomanry, and was granted the Honorary Rank of Lieutenant in the Army, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform.

Sanction was received from the War Office on February 13th, 1901, for the formation of a new detachment at Llanidloes to form part of A Company, and under instructions from War Office dated January 24th, 1901, the Headquarters of E Co. were removed from Aberdovey to Aberystwyth.

On March 7th the Secretary of State for War approved of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Pryce-Jones, M.P., being granted an extension of four years in command of the Battalion from April 1st, 1901.

Strength and distribution of the Battalion on May 4th, 1901, was as follows:—Officers present, 16; absent on service in South Africa, 2; on duty with the Regular Forces, 4; total 22. Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—A Company, Newtown, 78; Llanidloes, 24; B Company, Newtown, 82; Montgomery, 28; C. Company, Welshpool, 75; Llanfair, 11; D Company, Machynlleth, 59; Corris 13; E Company, Aberystwyth College, 92; F Company, Towyn, 87; Aberdovey, 33; on Active Service in South Africa, 28; total all ranks, 632.

In July the Battalion was permitted to adopt a new uniform of khaki as a working dress.

1902. Extract from London Gazette:—

November 23. Lieutenant Charles Pryce Yearsley resigns his commission.

December 21st. Acting-Chaplain Reverend George Roberts resigns his appointment. J. Joseph Sudborough, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant.

February 5th. Capt. W. E. Pryce-Jones resigns his commission.

October 17th. The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion to the undermentioned Officer in the "Reserve of Officers" in recognition of services during the operations in South Africa to bear date October 18th, 1902, for services elsewhere than in South Africa:—To be Major—Captain Charles Wadsworth.

Strength and distribution of the Battalion on April 26th was as follows:—Officers present, 14; on service in South Africa, 2; on duty with Regular Forces, 4; total 20. Non-

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Commissioned Officers and Men:—A Company, Newtown, 74; Llanidloes, 21; B Company, Newtown, 84; Montgomery, 21; C Company, Welshpool, 88; D Company, Machynlleth, 44; Corris, 8; E Company, Aberystwyth College, 88; F Company, Towyn, 70; Aberdovey, 35; on service in South Africa, 6; total all ranks, 559.

Under instructions received from the War Office the Battalion was selected to be furnished with a Maxim Machine Gun, and the same was issued on July 10th and posted to the Towyn Detachment.

GUARD OF HONOUR.

Captain J. R. Ainsworth-Davis, Lieutenant J. W. Marshall and Lieutenant J. J. Sudborough and 80 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of E Company proceeded to Carnarvon on May 9th to form a Guard of Honour on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales to that town.

THE KING'S CORONATION.

On August 8th, Captain A. W. Pryce-Jones, with nine Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, proceeded to London to take part in the Coronation celebrations on the following day. The detachment was stationed in The Mall during the procession of H.M. The King to and from Westminster Abbey.

MEDAL PARADE.

A representative detachment of the Battalion from all Companies was present at Welshpool on September 6th to witness the presentation of War Medals to the 88th and 89th Companies Montgomeryshire Imperial Yeomanry and Militia Reservists returned from South Africa by General Viscount Kitchener, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc.

1903. Capt. C. E. F. Walker's period of appointment having expired, Captain F. M. Gillespie, South Wales Borderers, took over the duties of Adjutant on April 18th on his return from active service in South Africa.

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Strength and distribution of the Battalion on May 16th was as follows:—Officers present, 15. Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:—A Company, Newtown, 58, Llanidloes, 37; B Company, Newtown, 75, Montgomery, 18; C Company, Welshpool, 81; D Company, Machynlleth, 32, Corris, 4; E Company, Aberystwyth College, 76; F Company, Towyn, 53, Aberdovey, 20; Permanent Staff, 6; total all ranks, 475.

GUARD OF HONOUR.

1904. On the occasion of their Majesties The King and Queen passing through Montgomeryshire on July 21st, after performing the opening ceremony at the Birmingham Corporation Waterworks, Rhayader, a Guard of Honour, consisting of Captain A. W. Pryce-Jones, Lieutenant J. M. Howell, Lieutenant David Davies, 4 Sergeants and 100 rank and file, with the Battalion Band, was mounted on the station at Welshpool.

The Guard was inspected by the Lord Lieutenant, Colonel Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., C.B., who complimented the Officer Commanding on the smart and soldierlike bearing of the men.

H.M. The King was graciously pleased to approve of the Battalion being permitted, in recognition of services rendered during the South African War, 1899—1902, to bear upon their appointments the words South Africa, 1900—1901.

On July 31, the Battalion proceeded to Park house, Salisbury Plain for eight days' training in Brigade, and was inspected by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, who complimented the Commanding Officer on the strength and efficiency of the Battalion.

Extract from London Gazette:—

September 10th. Pryce Victor Pryce-Jones, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant.

Strength and distribution of the Battalion on May 7th was as follows:—Officers present, 15; Non-Commissioned Officers and Men: A Company, Newtown, 67, Llanidloes, 39; B Company, Newtown, 77, Montgomery, 27; C Company, Welshpool, 77; D Company, Machynlleth, 38, Corris, 4; E. Company, Aberystwyth College, 92; F Company, Towyn, 71, Aberdovey, 17; Permanent Staff, 6; total all ranks, 529.

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1905. April 1st, Lieut.-Colonel E. Pryce-Jones was granted a further extension of command, and, on May 3rd, received the Honorary rank of Colonel.

Permission was given to change the colour of facings from white to grass green.

May 6th. Strength and distribution:—Officers 16; A., Newtown, 57, Llanidloes, 36; B., Newtown, 84, Montgomery, 29; C., Welshpool, 75; D., Machynlleth, 50, Corris, 3; E., Aberystwyth College, 91; F., Towyn, 74, Aberdovey, 11. Total of all ranks, 532.

July 16th. The Battalion assembled at Minehead, Somerset, with the S.W.B. Infantry Brigade for eight days' training.

GUARD OF HONOUR.

September 9th. Representative detachments of the Battalion from all Companies, consisting of 150 N.C.O.'s and men, with band, under the command of Captain David Davies, proceeded to Corris to attend the ceremony of unveiling a monument to the late Professor Alfred R. Hughes, F.R.C.S.

November 1st. Sergt.-Bugler John Pritchard was awarded the Volunteer Long Service Medal.

1906. April 1st. Distribution and strength:—Officers, 15; A., Llanidloes, 63, Montgomery, 21; B., Newtown, 123; C., Welshpool, 74; D., Machynlleth, 83; E., Aberystwyth College, 74; F., Towyn, 70, Aberdovey, 21. Total of all ranks, 550.

July 14th. The Battalion assembled at Conway, with S.W.B. Infantry Brigade, for eight days' training.

1907. July 20th. The Battalion carried out its annual training at Porthcawl, and was inspected by the Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, who expressed his entire satisfaction with its turn out and efficiency.

October 31st. Distribution and strength:—Officers, 16; A., Llanidloes, 61, Montgomery, 25; B., Newtown, 118; C., Welshpool, 80; D., Machynlleth, 91; E., Aberystwyth, 72; F., Towyn, 64, Aberdovey, 23. Total of all ranks, 556.

On November 12th, Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Hutchins, V.D., Instructor of Musketry, resigned his com-

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mission, having completed 28 years of service, and having served in the Battalion from its commencement.

1908. On March 31st, to the great regret of all ranks, the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel and Hon. Colonel E. Pryce-Jones appeared in the gazette.

Col. Pryce-Jones commenced his military career in 1880 as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Caersws Troop of the Montgomeryshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Three years later he was promoted to Captain, and in 1889 was transferred to the command of the Newtown Troop, when the Caersws and Newtown Troops were merged into one. From the first he worked hard for the good of his men, and, by taking over and remaking at his own expense the Penarth Range, did much to improve the musketry not only of his own Troop but of the Regiment also as a whole, for at that time Penarth was the only range available for distances over 500 yards. On completing his 15 years of service he retired in 1895, with the Honorary rank of Major and permission to wear the uniform of the Regiment.

Not content, however, with the many calls made upon his time by business and Parliamentary duties, Major Pryce-Jones threw himself unreservedly into the task of raising a Battalion of Volunteers in the County, and in February, 1897, received the necessary sanction from the War Office. Steady progress rewarded his efforts, and on the increase of establishment was granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. On the call for Volunteers for the South African War, Lieut.-Colonel Pryce-Jones sent out his detachment thoroughly well equipped in all ways, and to the same energy, perseverance and generous help is due the efficient Battalion he now hands over, the command of which he has held for 11 strenuous years.

FAREWELL ORDER.

"In bidding farewell to the Battalion, I desire to place on "record my grateful thanks to all Officers, Non-Commissioned "Officers, and men for the never failing support which they "have throughout accorded to me. Though the Battalion "is young in years, it has achieved a record of which all "should be proud. During the South African War it nobly "responded to the Nation's call by supplying a large pro-

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MAJOR SIR LENNOX NAPIER, BART.

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"portion of its officers and men for service at the front and "duty at home. It has been privileged to furnish Guards of "Honour to H.M. The King and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, "and it was represented at the Diamond Jubilee celebrations "of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, as well as the Coro- "nation of His present Majesty. By maintaining each year "in camp a very high percentage of attendances, it has "attained a stand of efficiency which will favourably compare "with any other Battalion, while it has trained a large number "of officers and men, who would, I am sure, in the event of "a national emergency, again place their services at their "country's disposal. Finally, it has faced and overcome the "difficulties of establishing and maintaining, with a small "staff and a meagre capitation grant, drill staticus and rifle "ranges at great distances apart, difficulties which are far "greater than is generally realised, and which other Battalions "situated in larger centres of population have not to contend "against. It is, therefore, a matter of the utmost satisfaction "that I am enabled to hand over the Battalion free of debt. "All this in so brief a period could not have been attained "without the cheerful co-operation of all ranks, which I hope "will be extended in an equal degree to my successor, and I "feel convinced that the good record built up by the 5th Vol. "Batt. South Wales Borderers will be maintained by you all "under the title of the Royal Montgomery and Merioneth- "shire Regiment."

On March 31st the strength and distribution of the Battalion was as follows:—Officers, 16; A., Llanidloes, 76, Montgomery, 25; B., Newtown, 128; C., Welshpool, 88; D., Machynlleth, 92; E., Aberystwyth, 107; F., Towyn, 66, Aberdovey, 23; Permanent Staff, 6. Total of all ranks, 652.

Captain Sir W. L. Napier, Bart., was promoted to the rank of Major, to date from November 12th, 1907.

On April 1st the new Army Act came into force, and under it the designation "Volunteer Force" was changed into "Territorial Infantry."

As in the case of the Mounted Branch, the new County Association became responsible for recruiting, clothing, equipment, the provision and maintenance of drill sheds, Armouries and Rifle Ranges, etc., of the Territorial Infantry,

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but for the purposes of military training the force remains solely under the charge of the G.O.C. in C., and is liable for service anywhere within the United Kingdom.

Officers were required to re-engage under the new Act, and all men joining after April 1st to be attested and enlisted, but with power to obtain their discharge by giving due notice and paying a fine to be settled by the County Association.

The period of annual training to be not less than 8 or more than 15 days, unless otherwise ordered by His Majesty in Council, provided always that the period of training does not exceed in any one year 30 days. On the Army Reserve being called out for permanent duty the Territorial Force is also liable to be mobilised.

The Battalion was entirely re-organised, Montgomeryshire being required to find 4 companies, with an establishment of 16 officers and 511 men; Merionethshire 4 companies, with an establishment of 13 officers and 469 men. The title of the Battalion was changed from 5th V.B., S.W.B., to 7th (Montgomery and Merionethshire) Batt., R.W.F., and the Battalion transferred to the North Wales Brigade.

Existing officers and men were allowed till June 30th to decide whether they would be transferred to the Territorial Force, and the latter given the option of enlisting for 1, 2, 3, or 4 years.

The Aberystwyth College Company, E., was transferred to the Aberystwyth College Officers' Training Corps, together with Capt. J. R. Ainsworth Davies, Lieut. J. W. Marshall and Lieut. J. J. Sudborough, and in its place K. Company, 3rd V.B., R.W.F., together with Capt. A. E. R. Jelf Reveley was transferred to the Battalion, and became E., or Dolgelley, Company.

New Companies were raised at Blaenau Festiniog and Bala, lettered G. and H. respectively, making up the quota of the 4 Companies from Merionethshire.

In Montgomeryshire new detachments were raised for C., Welshpool, Company at Llanfyllin, Llanwddyn, Llanfair, Llanfechain and Llansaintffraid; for D. Machynlleth at Llanbrynmair; for A., Llanidloes, at Caersws.

The Battalion was officially recognised by the Army Council as part of the Territorial Force on June 17th.

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June 30th. Strength and distribution of the Battalion was as follows:—Officers, 12; N.C.O.'s and Men: A., Llanidloes, 45, Montgomery, 18, Caersws, 13; B., Newtown, 85; C., Welshpool, 65, Llanfyllin, 17, Llanfair, 14; D., Machynlleth, 69, Llanbrynmair, 10; E., Dolgelley, 53; F., Towyn, 35, Aberdovey, 13; G., Blaenau Festiniog, 46; H., Bala, 10; Permanent Staff, 6. Total of all ranks, 509.

The above numbers included the following officers and men of the old Battalion transferred to Montgomeryshire:—Major Sir William Lennox Napier, Bart., Captains David Davies and C. E. Elwell, Lieut. Pryce Victor Pryce-Jones, Second-Lieutenants William John Evans, Edward Wynne Lloyd Jones, Quarter-Master and Honorary Captain William France Richards, Surgeon-Captain Charles Evan Humphreys to the R.A.M.C., 8 Officers and 280 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men; in Merionethshire, Capt. A. E. R. Jelf Reveley and 78 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men—a total of 9 Officers and 359 N.C.O. and Men. The officers' commissions dated from April 1st.

Capt. F. M. Gillespie having completed his period of appointment as Adjutant on July 15th, was succeeded by Capt. A. T. C. Rundle, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who, up to the time of its disbandment under the new Act, had been Adjutant to the 4th (Militia) Bat.. S.W.B.

July 25th the Battalion proceeded to Conway for 15 days' training with the North Wales Brigade.

In the gazette of September 18th, William John Corbett Winder, late Captain 4th Batt. S.W.B., was appointed Captain in the Battalion to date April 2nd, and on September 25th Major Sir William Lennox Napier, Bart., was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, to date July 1st.

October 1st. Strength and distribution of the Battalion was as follows:—Officers, 18; A., Llanidloes, 40, Montgomery, 19, Caersws, 22; B., Newtown, 87; C., Welshpool, 64, Llanfyllin, 17, Llanfair, 15, Llanwddyn, 13, Llansaintffraid, 7, Llanfechain, 2; D., Machynlleth, 69, Llanbrynmair, 10; E., Dolgelley, 62; F., Towyn, 36, Aberdovey, 13; G. Blaenau Festiniog, 51; H., Bala, 23, Festiniog, 8; Montgomeryshire 11 Officers, 369 N.C.O.'s and Men; Merionethshire, 7 Officers, 195 N.C.O. and Men. Total of all ranks, 582.

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APPENDIX A.

LISTS, WITH DATES OF COMMISSION, OF OFFICERS OF THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE YEOMANRY.

Name.	Cornet or Sub-Lieut.	Lieutenant	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.	Former Regiment.	Retired.	Remarks.
Adair, G. W.	..	Sept. 1850	...	...	...	...	Jan. 1860	...
Adams, W. H.	Feb. 1856	...	Sept. 1862	...	...	...	Apr. 1877	...
Anwyl, Robert C.	Dec. 1878	July 1881	...	...	..	...	Sept. 1888	...
		May 1900	...	...	...	...	Oct. 1901	...
*Apperley, Newton W. ...	...	June 1873	Aug. 1881	...	...	...	June 1886	Hon. Rank of Major.
Beck, Thomas	July 1826	...	...	...	...	...	Dec 1828	
,, ,, ...	...	Jan. 1831	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beck, R. E.	Nov. 1861	...	...	...	...	Capt. 89th Reg.	Oct. 1866	..
Booker, J. A. N. ...	July 1887	July 1888	...	...	..	...	May 1896	...
Bryan, W.	Dec. 1819	..	...	...	...	...	1922	...
Bulkeley, Thomas ...	..	Nov. 1861	...	...	...	Capt. 1st L. Gs.	Dec. 1873	...
Bulkeley, Thomas Frederick	Sept. 1870	..	...	...	..	...	Dec. 1873	...
Burlinson, N.	(Adjutant)	...	Oct. 1845	...	...	Corp.-Major 1st L. Gs.	Feb. 1868	
Connop, Herbert ..	(Surgeon)	May 1905	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1906	...
Conroy, Edward ...	Jan. 1831	Sept. 1831	...	...	...	...	Sept. 1837	...
Corrie, J. Davies	Oct. 1822	..	...	...	..	...	Dec. 1828	...
			Mar. 1831	...	...	...	Mar. 1849	...
Davies, Richard J., Rev.	(Chaplain)	Jan. 1831	...	...	...			...
Deakin, Francis ..	(Adjutant)	Sept. 1803	...	...	...	Ancient British Fencible Cav.	Mar. 1815	Deceased. ...

* Retired with permission to wear the Uniform of the Regiment.

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Devereux, Pryce ...	...	..	Oct. 1817	...	...	...	Dec. 1828	...
Downshire, A.W.B.F., Marquis of	...	Sept. 1871	...	...	...	Lieut. 1st L.Gs.	1874	Deceased.
Dudley, Samuel	(Adjutant)	May 1815	...	...	...	...	Oct. 1818	...
*Dugdale, John	...	...	Sept. 1862	Apr. 1878	...	...	Oct. 1883	...
*Dugdale, J. Marshall	Oct. 1872	June 1873	Feb. 1878	June 1889	...	...	Apr. 1892	Retains his Rank.
*Dugdale, Charles Tertius	...	Dec. 1883	July 1889	...	..	...	April 1900	Hon. Rank of Major.
Dugdale, William Marshall	Mar. 1900	Sept. 1901	May 1902	Oct. 1906	...	...	...	...
Dugdale, Gerald ...	Aug. 1903	Jan. 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...
Easterley, W. Saville ...	(Adjutant)	July 1825	...	...	...	Lieut. 3rd D.Gs.	Oct. 1845	...
Eccleston, John ..	(Adjutant)	Oct. 1818	..	...	...	..	May 1825	Deceased.
*Edmunds, R. J.	Aug. 1863	Aug. 1863	...	...	..	...	May 1878	...
Edwards, Graham W.	(Brigade Adjutant)	...	Mar. 1899	...	...	Capt. 20th Hs.	June 1900	...
Evans, Joseph	Dec 1878	July 1881	...	...	...	...	Aug. 1886	...
Eyton, Archibald C. ...	Feb. 1903	May 1905	July 1907	...	...	...	1908	...
Farmer, Edward ...	...	Sept. 1803	Sept. 1813	..	...	...	Dec. 1828	...
*Fife, Aubone G. ..	(Adjutant)	...	May 1882	Jan. 1885	Mar. 1886	Capt. 6th D.Gs.	Feb. 1889	Hon. Rank of Colonel.
Fitz-Hugh, Godfrey ...	June 1894	June 1897	Sept. 1901	May 1902	...	...	Oct. 1905	...
*Forbes, G. Wentworth...	(Adjutant)	...	Oct. 1888	May 1898	...	Capt. 1st D.Gs	Dec. 1901	Hon. Rank of Lieut.-Colonel.
Frederick, Sir Charles E. Bart.	(Adjutant)	...	Feb. 1879	...	...	Capt. 13th Hs	May 1882	...
Gill, Thomas W. ...	Aug. 1868	...	Jan. 1873	...	...	Lieut. 15th Hs.	1877	...
Gill, John	(Surgeon)	Aug. 1883	July 1892	...	..	.	April 1898	Deceased.
*Gordon, John Maxwell .	... ...	...	...	May 1902	..	Capt. 12th Hs.	Nov. 1907	Hon. Rank of Lieut.-Colonel.
Graham, Frederick ..		...	April 1899	April 1901	..	Lieut. 1st D.Gs.	...	...
Griffith, T.	Oct. 1809	..	..	...	...	...	1810	...
Griffith, Richard ...	Paymaster	July 1813	...	...		...	...	

* Retired with permission to wear the Uniform of the Regiment.

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LISTS, WITH DATES OF COMMISSIONS, OF OFFICERS OF THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE YEOMANRY- *(continued)*.

Name.	Cornet or Sub-Lieut.	Lieutenant	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.	Former Regiment.	Retired.	Remarks.
Hamer, David	...	Jan. 1831	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamer, John	May1847	...	May 1849	...	...	...	1861	...
Hamer, Charles A. ...	Aug. 1868	...	...	...	...	...	1873	..
Harrison, George R. D.	Oct, 1902	May 1905	May 1907	...	..	...	...	...
Hewson, W. Basset ..	May 1849	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
Hobson, Gerald W. ...	(Adjutant)	...	June 1901	...	...	Capt. 12th Ls.	Aug. 1904	
Holdsworth, George L. ...	(Brigade Adjutant)	...	April 1896	...	...	Capt. 7th Hs.	Mar. 1899	...
Hope, Cecil Arthur ...	...	...	May 1900	...	..	Capt. 6th Drs.	Dec. 1902	...
Howatson, Thomas C. ...	Veterinary	May 1900	...	...	...	...	Jan. 1906	...
*Huddleston, G. C. ...	(Adjutant)	...	Aug. 1873	...	...	Capt. 13th Hs.	June 1882	Hon. Rank of Lt.-Col.
Jeffries, Richard ...	May 1823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joicey, Hon. Drevor ...	Feb. 1907	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Jones, Matthew ..	...	Sept. 1803	...	...	...	...	Oct. 1809	...
Jones, Arthur D. .	Sept. 1803	...	Sept. 1825	...	...	...	Dec. 1828	...
Jones, Edward, Rev. ...	(Chaplain) 1803	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jones, Wythen	..	...	Dec. 1819	...	...	...	Dec. 1828	...
Jones, Joseph	...	Dec. 1819	...	...	..	...	...	..
Jones, Charles	...	Jan. 1831	...	...	...	...	Sept. 1831	...
Jones, John	...	Jan. 1831	...	...	..	...	...	...
Jones, J. Robinson ...	Jan. 1831	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Jones, Maurice Lloyd ...	(Surgeon)	Jan. 1831	...	...	..	...	May 1878	...
Jones, S. Pryce	...	Jan. 1831	...	...	...	...	Sept. 1831	...

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Jones, Robert Davies ..	May 1847	...	Mar. 1849	...	...	...	1874	...
Jones, David	...	May 1849	Sept. 1859	...	...	...	1862	...
Kinnersley, Thomas F.	Sept. 1889	July 1891	July 1892	..	...	...	April 1895	...
Lambert, Robert ...	(Adjutant)	...	Aug. 1904	...	...	Capt. 8th Hs.	...	...
Lane, A. P.	Sept. 1891	July 1892	...	...	...	...	June 1899	...
Lees, J. Dumville ...	Apr. 1907	..	...	...	...	Lieut. 2nd D.Gs	..	...
Leslie, W. H. P. ...	...	Nov. 1883	...	...	...	...	Oct. 1885	...
Lewis, Maurice Evans ..	May, 1849	...	...	...	..	..	1859	...
Leycester, Peter Fleming	Oct. 1845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lloyd, Thomas	...	..	Dec. 1819	..	...	...	1821	Deceased.
Lloyd, Henry	Mar. 1874	Sept. 1877	Feb. 1878	..	..	...	April 1881	...
Lomax, Th. Openshaw	Nov. 1861	...	...	..	...	...	Mar. 1864	...
Low, Richard P. ...	(Surgeon)	Sept. 1878	...	...	...	...	Aug. 1883	...
Lucas, E. M. ..	...	May 1890	...	...	...	...	Oct. 1897	...
Luxmoore, W. J. ...	...	Sept. 1877	..	...	..	Capt. 7th D.Gs.	Oct. 1881	..
Maclean, George Buchanan	May 1902	Mar. 1903	May 1904	...	...	...	...	...
Marston, Francis E.	(Surgeon)	April 1899	April 1902	...	...	...	Mar. 1905	..
			Feb. 1907	.	...	...		...
Martin, Kenneth ...	May 1901	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 1903	...
Matthews, George .	Aug. 1838	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maurice, R. M. Bonnor	...	...	Jan. 1831	..	...	...	1859	...
Maurice, R. M. Bonnor	Sept. 1902	May 1905	..	..	...	...	April 1908	...
Maurice, T. I Bonnor ...	April 1907	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Meares, G. ..	...	Sept. 1839	..	...	..		...	..
Mitford, W. Kenyon ...	(Adjutant)	...	Feb. 1885	...	...	Capt. 8th Hs.	Oct. 1888	...
Morgan, Thomas ...	Aug. 1805	Oct. 1809	...	...	...	...	1815	..
Morgan, Herbert W. ..	Sept. 1874	Sept. 1877	...	...	..	...	Oct. 1875	..
Morgan, Benjamin E. .	Feb. 1879	...	...	...	...	...	April 1880	...
Munro, John C.	Sept. 1889	July 1891	April 1896	..	...	...	Sept. 1897	...

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LISTS, WITH DATES OF COMMISSIONS, OF OFFICERS OF THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE YEOMANRY- *(continued)*.

Name.	Cornet or Sub-Lieut.	Lieutenant	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.	Former Regiment.	Retired.	Remarks.
Mytton, George Herbert	Mar. 1900	Sept. 1901	...	May 1902	...	...	...	...
Mytton, Rich Ll. ...	May 1902	...	...	...	...	...	May 1906	...
Nicholls, R. D. Jones ...	Sept. 1833	Aug. 1838	...	...	...	...	...	...
Openshaw, Herbert Arthur	Apr. 1907	...	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1908	...
Owen, Arthur Davies ...	...	...	Sept. 1803	Sept. 1813	..	...	Dec. 1813	...
Owen, William	(Surgeon)	Jan. 1804	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owen, Edward	Oct. 1817	..	...	...	...	...	July 1826	...
Parry, J.	...	1815	...	..	...	...	1819	..
Parry, Dulas Bentley .	Oct. 1907	..	...	...	...	Capt. 3rd D.Gs.	..	...
*Peel, Edmund	...	...	Aug. 1859	...	...	...	May 1878	..
Peel, Hugh E. E. ...	Mar. 1892	July 1893	...	...	..	...	Mar. 1898	...
Pocklington, H. E. ...	(Brigade Adjutant)	...	Oct. 1893	...	...	Capt. 15th Hs.	April 1896	...
Price, Richard	Oct. 1809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pryce, Richard	Sept. 1803	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Pryce, John Rev. ...	..	Sept. 1803	...	...	...	...	1813	...
Pryce, Richard Davies ..	...	...	May 1868	...	...	...	Oct. 1874	...
*Pryce, Athelstan Robert	Sept. 1867	...	...	...	...	Capt. 13th Hs.	Nov. 1878	...
*Pryce-Jones, Edward	Mar. 1880	July 1881	Sept. 1883	...	...	...	May 1895	Hon. Rank of Major.
Proctor, Henry Adolphus	...	...	Jan. 1831 / Jan. 1844	...	...	...	Sept. 1837 / May 1847	.. / ..

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Pugh, David	...	..	Dec. 1819	...	...	...	Dec. 1828	...
Pugh, E.	Oct. 1817		...	Feb. 1831	...	...	Jan. 1844	...
			..	...	...	...	July 1826	...
Rayner, George Pritchard	May 1895	June 1897	..	...	...	...	July 1901	Died in South Africa.
Richardson, Wm. V. ...	1810	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Robinson, Nicholas ...	Aug. 1880	July 1881	July 1882	..	...	...	Feb. 1896	Hon. Rank of Major.
Ross, Gilbert	Feb. 1820	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
*Rowlands, David ..	(Vet. Surgeon)	Mar. 1866	...	...	..	...	Sept. 1889	...
Rowlands, John Christopher	Veterinary	Sept. 1889	...	...	...	...	April 1900	...
Saxton, Edmund Arthur	Veterinary	May 1907	...	...	...	...	May 1908	Deceased.
Scotson, James Edmund	Qr.-Master	and Hon. Lieut.	May 1904	...	...	...	...	...
Seaham, G. R. H. Viscount	...	...	May 1857	Aug. 1859	..	Capt. 1st L. Gs.	Jan. 1873	..
*Severne, J. E	...	..	Sep. 1863	...	...	Capt. 16th Ls.	May 1878	...
Stable, N. Wintringham	Dec. 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stephen, Edward ..	July 1826	..	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1828	...
	Jan. 1831	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 1833	...
Sturkey, T. O. ..	Oct. 1813	Sept. 1819	..	...	...	...	Dec. 1828	...
	Jan. 1831	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 1831	...
Summers, Spencer M.	May 1906	...		...	...	...	...	...
Sykes, Herbert Rushton	Sept. 1906	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tamberlayne, Charles Lloyd	Sept. 1833	...	Aug. 1838	...	..	...	May 1857	...
Tamworth, Louis ...	Dec. 1901	Mar. 1903	...	...	...	...	May 1906	...
Thurston, Clement A. ...	Jan. 1860	Sept. 1862	...	...	...	...	1878	...
Tilsley, Val.	..	Oct. 1817	...	..	...	...	...	...
Timms, C. Anderson ..	...	Aug. 1883	...		...	...	June 1889	...

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LISTS, WITH DATES OF COMMISSIONS, OF OFFICERS OF THE MONTGOMERYSHIRE YEOMANRY—*(continued)*.

Name.	Cornet or Sub-Lieut	Lieutenant	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.	Former Regiment.	Retired.	Remarks.
Trevor, E. S. R. ...	...	Sept. 1850	...	...	..	..	...	...
Trevor, Arthur E. Hill	Feb. 1901	May 1902	..	...	...	...	Oct. 1905	...
Tripp, Arthur S. ...	Apr. 1855	Aug. 1859	...	...	..	...	1868	...
Turner, Noel P. J. ...	May 1901	...	...	...	...	..	Jan. 1903	...
Vaughan, E. G. Williams	May 1894	...	May 1897	...	..	...	Sept. 1901	..
Walton, Frederick James	Feb. 1900	Sept. 1901	May 1902	July 1906	...	...	...	...
Weaver, Richard ...	(Vet. Surgeon)	Feb. 1820	...	..	...	...	...	...
Whitaker, James ...	...	...	...	Oct. 1902	...	Capt. 20th Hs.	April 1904	...
Whitaker, W. H. B. ...	Feb. 1903	May 1905	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williams, J. Buckley...	...	...	July 1813	Dec. 1819	...	..	Dec. 1828	...
Williams, Pryce Buckley ...	Sept. 1819	...	...	...	...	..	Dec. 1828	...
Williams, Edward	...	...	Jan. 1831	May 1847	...	...	Aug. 1859	..
	...	Dec. 1819	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1828	...
	...	Jan. 1831	...	...	...	..	...	...
Williams, J. Buckley..	Jan. 1831	...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 1833	...
Williams, R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	May 1847	..
Williams, Lumley Buckley	Dec. 1859	Sept. 1862	...	...	...	...	1870	...
Williams, John	...	...	Sept. 1803	...	...	..	1817	...
Williams, J. Meredyth ..	Sept. 1803	...	Oct. 1817	...	...	...	Oct. 1820	...
Williams, John	Sept. 1803	...	...	...	...	...	1804	Deceased.
Williams, Ch. Decimus	Oct. 1807	..	...	...	...	...	Oct. 1809	...

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Williams, Martin	...	...	1817	..	...	...	Sept. 1825	...
Williams, Meredith	Sept. 1831	Jan. 1835	...	..	...	...	Aug. 1837	...
Williams, W. P.	...	Feb. 1856	...	...	..	17th Foot.	1859	...
Williams, Arthur E.	Sept. 1864	June 1872	..	...	...	...	1873	...
*Williams, William Grenville	...	Aug. 1868	Oct. 1874	...	June 1878	Capt.. 1st L.Gs.	Mar. 1886	Hon. Rank of Colonel
Wilson, Thomas ...	Veterinary	May 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winder, J. Winder Lyon	...	.	Nov. 1821	...	...	...	Dec. 1828	...
	...	...	Jan. 1831	...	...	..	Sep. 1831	...
Wingfield, Richard R....	Oct. 1859	Jan. 1860	...	...	...	...	1863	...
Wingfield, Walter C. ..	...	Mar. 1864	Feb. 1868	Aug. 1873	...	Capt. 7th D.Gs.	Mar. 1878	Appointed Adjutant Feb. 1868.
Wynne, William R. M.	...	Aug. 1868	...	...	...	Lieut. Scts. Gs.	Oct. 1881	...
Wynn, Rt. Hon. C. W. Williams ...	...	...	...	...	Sept. 1803	...	Dec. 1828	...
	...	...	...	. .	Jan. 1831	...	Jan. 1844	..
*Wynn, C. W. Williams	Mar. 1840	...	May 1847	Jan. 1873	Sept. 1877	...	June 1878	...
Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart.	..	...	...	...	Jan. 1844	Lieut. 1st L.Gs.	July 1877	Hon. Col. of Regiment Sept. 1877.
*Wynn, A. W. Williams	Sept. 1874	Sept. 1877	Feb. 1878	May 1892	...	...	April 1895	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel.
	...	..	...	May 1900	—	...	Mar. 1902	...
Wynn, H. Ll. Watkin Williams	..	Nov. 1882	Aug. 1884	Sept. 1886	Feb. 1889	...	Oct. 1906	Hon. Col. of Regiment Nov. 1907.
Wynn, R. W. Williams	.	Aug. 1886	Aug 1887	May 1902	Oct. 1906	...	...	...
Wynn, F. R. Williams	Jan. 1889	May 1890	Apr. 1895	...	...	..	Mar. 1902	..
Wynn, Robert Vaughan	—	...	Feb. 1907	...	..	Lieut. 9th Ls.	...	...

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APPENDIX B.

LIST, WITH DATES OF COMMISSIONS, OF OFFICERS IN 5TH V.B.S.W.B. AND 7TH BATTALION R.W.F.

Name.	2nd Lieut.	Lieut.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Col. Commanding.	Former Regiment.	Retired.	Remarks.
Davies, David	Nov. 1900	May 1902	July 1905	...	...	...	..	...
Davies, James R. Ainsworth	Mar. 1900	Mar. 1900	Dec. 1900	...	...	...	April 1908	Transferred to Aberystwyth College Corps.
Davies, Alfred Owen ...	(Surgeon)	Mar. 1900	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1902	...
Davies, Robert Owen ...	May 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Day, J. R. C. F.	April 1908	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Elwell, Charles Edward.	April 1897	April 1899	Mar. 1907	...	...	...	...	...
Edwards, David... ...	(Surgeon)	July 1897	..	...	...	...	May 1899	...
Evans, Joseph	...	...	July 1898	..	...	Lieut. M Y.C.	May 1899	Deceased.
Evans, William John ...	April 1907	..	...	...	...	...	-	..
Evans, Horace	May 1908	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evans, T. J. C.	June 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillespie, F. M.	(Adjutant)	...	April 1903	...	...	Capt. S.W.B.	July 1908	...
Hutchins, G. A.... ...	...	...	April 1897	June 1898	...	Hon. Major 1st Heref'd V.R.C.	Nov. 1907	Hon. Lieut.-Col. July 1898.
Humphreys, Charles Evan	(Surgeon)	July 1897	Aug. 1900	...	...	...	April 1908	Transferred R.A.M.C.
Hardie, Thomas Buxton	...	April 1897	...	...	...	...	April 1898	...
Howell, Joseph Matthew	Mar. 1900	Oct. 1901	July 1905	...	...	...	Mar. 1908	...

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Hutchins, Alan Mariott	Nov. 1900	June 1902	...	...	...	...	Oct. 1902	Transferred to Imp. Yeo.
Jones, Newcombe Lloyd	April 1897	..	...	...	..	...	May 1898	...
Jones, Edward W. Lloyd	Feb. 1908	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkby, Edward William	...	June 1897	June 1898	...	...	..	May 1903	...
Kirkby, Harold Alec ...	April 1898	April 1899	...	...	...	.	May 1900	Transferred to 2nd Lanc. Fus.
Marshall, John William.	Nov. 1900	Oct. 1901	...	...	...	...	April 1908	Transferred to Aberystwyth College Corps.
Napier, Sir William Lennox, Bart. ...	...	...	April 1897	Nov. 1907	July 1908	Capt. Sussex Vol. Art.	...	...
Pryce-Jones, Edward ...	...	..	...	April 1897	July 1898	Hon. Major M.Y.C.	Mar. 1908	Hon. Colonel May 1905.
Pryce-Jones, William Ernest	...	...	April 1897	...	..	...	Feb. 1902	...
Pryce-Jones, Albert Westhead	...	April 1897	June 1898	...	..	...	Mar. 1907	...
Pryce-Jones, Pryce Victor...	Sep. 1904	Oct. 1907	...	...	...	...	.	...
Richards, William France	Qr.Master	Honorary May 1897	Honorary May 1907	...	...	...	...	...
Raywood, John R. J. ...	(Surgeon)	July 1897	Aug. 1900	...	...	...	Sep. 1905	...
Roberts, Rev. George ...	(Chaplain)	Dec. 1897	...	...	...	...	Dec. 1901	...
Roberts, Rev. W. M. ...	(Chaplain)	Nov. 1900	. .	...	.	..	Mar. 1908	...
Reed, Andrew Gordon	May 1908	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Reveley, Ed. R. Jelf ...	...	...	April 1908	..	...	Capt. 3rd. V.B.R.W.F.	..	...

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LIST, WITH DATES OF COMMISSIONS, OF OFFICERS IN THE 5TH V.B.S.W.R. AND 7TH BATTALION R.W.F.—*(Continued).*

Name.	2nd Lieut.	Lieut.	Captain	Major.	Lieut.-Col.	Former Regiment.	Retired.	Remarks.
Rundle, Arthur T. C. ...	(Adjutant)	...	July 1908	...	...	Capt. Shrop. Lt. Inf.	...	...
Sudborough, John Joseph	Dec, 1901	Sep. 1902	...	...	...	...	April 1908	Transferred to Aberystwyth College Corps.
Walker, Ch. Edward F..	...	...	April 1897	...	...	Capt. S.W.B.	April 1903	...
Wadsworth, Charles ...	...	...	April 1897	Oct. 1902	..	...	May 1903	...
Woosnam, Martin M. ...	May 1898	...	...	...	..	...	July 1900	...
Wakefield, Gilbert Henry	July 1899	...	July 1900	...	...	...	April 1903	...
Williams, William Robert...	(Surgeon)	May 1907	..	...	..	..	Mar. 1908	...
Winder, William John Corbett	...	...	April 1908	..	...	Capt. 4th Bt. S.W.B.	...	.
Yearsley, Charles Pryce.	May 1898	April 1899	...	...	...	...	Nov. 1901	...

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APPENDIX C.

NAMES OF N.C.O.'s AND MEN OF 31st, 49th, AND GUN SECTION WHO RECEIVED COMMISSIONS.

31st Company—

G. H. Ardagh	appointed	Captain in Imperial Yeomanry
A. M. Livingstone	,,	Lieut. ,,
A. Johnson	,,	,, ,,

49th Company and Gun Section—

C. H. Smith	appointed	2nd Lieut. Royal Artillery.
N. W. Gepp	,,	,, ,, West India Reg.
E. C. Gepp	,,	,, ,, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
R. B. Parker	,,	2nd Lieut. Northamptonshire Regiment.
L. Tamworth	,,	Lieut. Imperial Yeomanry.
P. H. Synge	,,	,, ,,
C. W. Neligan	,,	,, ,,
B. Chaplin	,,	,, ,,
J. Evans	,,	,, ,,
Guy Lobb	,,	,, ,,
A. M. Hutchins	,,	,, ,,
M. Stutfield	,,	,, ,,
A. G. Bolingbroke	,,	,, ,,
E. G. Jones	,,	,, ,,
E. H. Bramwell	,,	,, ,,
G. W. Newcombe	,,	2nd Lieut. Army Service Corps.
E. H. Blamey	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
V. Carleton	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
J. Walcot	,,	,, ,, ,, ,,
J. C. Dunn	,,	Army Medical Corps.
J. Ramshay	,,	Quarter Master Imperial Yeomany.

C. H. Hamilton	,,	Director of Civil Supplies Pretoria, and afterwards Head of Repatriation Department.
L. O'D. Tindal	,,	Assistant Director Civil Supplies at Kimberley.

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NOMINAL ROLL OF N.C.O.'s AND MEN OF 31st MONTGOMERYSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

A *Troop*.

Ardagh, G. H.	Sergt.	Lawrence, S.	S.-Smith
Harding, E.	L.-Corpl.	Lloyd-Williams. H.	Pte.
Ballantyne, J.	Pte.	Murray, F.	,,
Berry, A.	,,	Masterson, H.	,,
Coleman, C. W.	,,	Mayne, F.	,,
Credie, D. J.	,,	Morgan, T.	,,
Daniels, A. G.	,,	Poyser, A. L.	,,
Forbes, A.	,,	Vereker, S. H.	L.-Corpl
Gordon, A.	,,	Waite, F.	Pte.
Howe, F.	,,	Withers, H.	,,
Hughes, J.	,,	Watts, C.	,,
Holden, W.	,,	Wolverstan, S.	,,
Hearne, A.	,,	Young, B.	,,
Harris, F.	,,	Draft, May, '00.	
Jeffries, A.	,,	Bache, W.	,,
King, F.	,,	Griffith, W. H.	,,

B *Troop*.

Gough, J. A.	Sergt.	Rosenthal, M.	,,
Woodrow, W.	,,	Roberts, F.	,,
Savory, J.	Farr.-Sergt.	Robertson, S.	,,
Lemon, P.	Corpl.	Slann, W.	,,
Bower, O. S.	Saddler	Stedman, S. R.	L.-Corpl.
Brown, H. O.	Pte.	Stilwell, H.	Pte.
Charlton, E.	,,	Smith, W. H.	,,
Darby, C. S.	,,	Taylor, E. G.	,,
Houston, T.	,,	Taylor, C. E.	,,
Jarvis, C. S.	,,	Wade, J.	,,
Munroe, A.	,,	Windsor, C.	,,
Moseley, T.	,,	Woode, R. C.	,,
Nash, H.	,,		
Nicholas, F.	,,	Draft, May, '00.	
Parry, J.	,,	Deane, R.	,,
Pilot, H.	,,	Pearce, H.	,,

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C *Troop.*

Grice, W. H.	S.-S.-Major	Graham, W.	,,
Johnson, A.	Sergt.	Hill, E.	,,
Cottrell, E.	Corpl.	Hack, H.	,,
Livingstone, A.	L.-Corpl.	Hughes, G.	,,
Andrews, C.	Pte.	Laurie, H.	,,
Ash, E.	,,	Nurse, S.	,,
Bryant, F.	,,	Philpott, F.	,,
Chrystal, A.	,,	Rait, H.	,,
Critten, S.	,,	Smart, J.	,,
Christie, P.	,,	Trumper, G.	,,
Cornelius, W.	,,	Trickey, F.	,,
Carpenter, H.	,,	Wilson, W.	,,
Dowsett, W.	,,		
Dodman, R.	,,	Draft, May, 'oo.	
Dix, R.	,,	Athwell, O.	,,
Eagle, E. J.	,,	Boviel, P.	,,
Engleback, H.	,,	Pryce, T.	,,

D *Troop.*

Hankey, G.	Sergt.	Lloyd Evans	,,
Kavanagh, T.	Corpl.	Lewis, R.	,,
Lind, G.	L.-Corpl.	Le Gallias, M.	S.-Smith
Ashby, F.	Pte.	Muir, J.	Pte.
Barrow, H.	,,	Mills, F.	,,
Boswell-Reid, D.	,,	Oakeley, A.	,,
Brooks, T.	,,	Smithers, A.	,,
Brooman, P.	,,	Saunders, E.	,,
Corin, A.	,,	Stewart, H.	S.-Smith
Davies, A.	,,	Shaw, H.	Pte
Foster, W.	,,	Turner, G.	,,
Hilton, F.	,,	Thompson, G.	,,
Holt, L.	,,		
Hudson, W.	,,	Draft, May, 'oo.	
Hall, M.	,,	Berry, F.	,,
Jarvis, G.	,,	Harris, J.	,,
Ker, A.	,,	Williams, J.	,,

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NOMINAL ROLL OF N.C.O.'s AND MEN OF 49th MONTGOMERYSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

A *Troop.*

Joyce, T.	S.-S.-Major	Hooper, E.	Pte.
Bodington, P. E.	L.-Corpl.	Jones, G.	,,
Cornabe, H. T.	L.-Sergt.	Kilburn, H.	,,
Campbell, A.	Pte.	Lobb, Guy	,,
Campbell, E. T.	,,	Martin, F. M.	,,
Carleton, V.	,,	Miller, J. C.	Corpl.
Cleaver, H.	,,	Newcombe, G. W.	Pte.
Collins, J. M.	,,	Pilcher, C. F.	,,
Collins, W. J.	,,	Payne, E. A.	,,
De la Mare, S. H.	L.-Corpl.	Ross, W.	Sergt.
Evans, J.	,,	Sclater, A.	Pte.
Frazer, D. W.	Pte.	Spencer, E.	,,
Gepp, N. M.	L.-Corpl.	Tindal, L. O'D.	,,
Gepp, E. C.	Pte.	Draft, May, 'oo.	
Gillam, F.	,,	Bewley, C. W.	Pte.
Hammond, R. W.	Sergt.	Atkinson, C. J.	,,
Hamilton, C. H.	,,	Wheeler, J. R.	,,

B *Troop.*

Armstrong, S.	Corpl.	Money C. F.	,,
Ambler, A.	Pte.	Morris, D.	,,
Boland, F. C.	L.-Corpl.	Page, G. H.	S.-Smith
Bond, H.	Pte.	Pim, R.	Pte.
Bond, F.	,,	Poulson, A.	,,
Bramwell, E. H.	,,	Pryse, J. R.	L.-Corpl.
Bringtoff, C. A.	,,	Stutfield, P. L.	Sergt.
Catchpole, A. H.	,,	Waspe, W.	Trp.
Clinch, H. D.	Corpl.	Watts, G.	Pte.
Emms, R. C.	Farr.-Sergt.	Watts, J. K.	,,
Hood, S. R.	Pte.	Webb, L.	,,
Hopcraft, J. D.	,,	Wilkie, W.	,,
Jaques, O. H.	,,	Willis, H.	,,
Jones, E. G.	Corpl.	Draft, May, 'oo.	
Knowsley, A.	,,	Bedford, B.	,,
Matthews, R. T.	,,	King, M.	,,
Matthews, S. M.	,,	Riley, J.	,,

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C *Troop.*

Blake, W. J.	Corpl.	Neligan, C. W.	,,
Brown, F. M.	Pte.	Perowne, C.	Sergt.
Deane, D.	,,	Phillips, F. A.	,,
De Clouet, C. N.	L.-Corpl.	Pountney, R. F. C.	Pte.
Ford, E. D.	Pte.	Russell, C. T. B.	,,
Haigh, E. H.	,,	Stutfield, M.	Corpl.
Hanewald, E. C.	Q.-M.-Sergt.	Smith, A. T.	Pte.
Hay, A.	Pte.	Silver, A.	,,
Howard, C.	L.-Corpl.	Seymour, G.	Sergt.-Trp.
Holloway, H. J.	Pte.	Wells, H. G.	Pte.
Jones, C. D.	,,	Webster, J. H.	,,
Lafone, A.	Sergt.	Whitroe, C. E.	,,
Lester, R. S.	Pte.		
Lane, H. G.	,,	Draft, May, '00.	
Morris, H.	,,	Askin, O.	,,
Morris, W. J.	,,	Graham, J. K.	,,
Murray, J. H.	,,	Peplow, J.	,,

D *Troop.*

Atkinson, J.	Pte.	Parker, R. B.	Pte.
Blamey, E. H.	,,	Price, D.	,,
Bowen, R.	,,	Raeburn, W. E.	,,
Buckland, F.	S.-Smith	Swettenham, J. P.	,,
Chaplin, B.	Pte.	Smith, C. H.	,,
Dunn, J. C.	,,	Stevens, H. E.	L.-Corpl.
Elwell, C.	,,	Synge, P. H.	Sergt.
Gwilt, R. C.	,,	Tamworth, L.	,,
Gittens, R.	,,	Turner, N.	Pte.
Hutchins, A. M.	L.-Corpl.	Verrall, G. D.	,,
Hill, C. W.	,,		
Hamer, C. A.	,,	Draft, May, '00.	
Johnson, H. E. W.	,,	Hayes, D.	,,
Jones, R. H.	,,	McConnal, W. G.	,,
Jones, T. E. P.	,,		
Jones, R.	S.-Smith	Attached.	
Lobb, Gordon	L.-Corpl.	Ramshay, J.	Q.-M.-Sergt.
Nicholl, T. F.	Sergt.	Stoares, T. R.	O.-R.-Sergt.
Potter, E.	Sergt.-Cook	Sells, G. B.	L.-Corpl.

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GUN SECTION.

Blythe, E. L. C.	L.-Corpl.	Lorraine, R.	,,
Bridges, C.	Pte.	Stirton, S. A.	Sergt.
Bolingbroke, A. G.	,,	Sullivan, C.	Pte.
Clarke, J.	,,	Trippe, C.	Corpl.
Featherstone, F.	,,	Thornton, P.	Pte.
Gibb, J. H.	,,	Taylor, J. M.	,,
Harris, A. J.	,,	Walcot, J.	L.-Sergt.
Lemon, S. H.	,,		

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NOMINAL ROLL OF N.C.O.'s AND MEN OF 88th MONTGOMERYSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Annoni	Corpl.	Jarrett, T. H.	,,
Abraham	Pte.	Johnstone, W. P.	L.-Corpl.
Atlee, P.	,,	Lloyd, W. M.	Farr.-Sergt.
Almond, C.	,,	Lloyd, D.	Pte.
Barlow, W.	Sergt.	Lamb, A.	,,
Bankes, C.	Corpl.	Linaker, R.	,,
Beadle	L.-Corpl.	Lowe, G.	,,
Barrett	Pte.	Lewis, S. H.	,,
Broxton	,,	Morris, F.	Sergt.
Bristow	,,	Morgan, H. F.	Pte.
Bryan	Saddler	Meredith, S.	,,
Bluck, S. W.	Pte.	Mills, R. H.	,,
Coates, E.	R.-S.-Major	Murray, W.	,,
Crewe, H.	Pte.	Matthews	,,
Corke, S. P.	,,	Morgan, A.	S.-Smith
Carbutt, R.	,,	Noble, J.	Q.-M.-Sergt.
Corbett, T. W.	,,	Nuttall	Pte.
Chappell, H.	,,	Neve, G.	,,
Cartwright, J.	,,	Newman, W.	,,
Carden, R.	,,	Owens, T. E.	,,
Clarke W.	,,	Owens, W. A.	,,
Corfield, E.	,,	Price, G.	Sergt.
Carney, G.	,,	Parry, C. W.	L.-Corpl.
Dodd, T.	,,	Price, C. W.	Trp.
Davies, T. C.	,,	Penlington	Pte.
Davies, J. F.	,,	Pritchard, J.	,,
Davies, S.	,,	Pierce, E.	,,
Dunham, H.	,,	Powell, J.	,,
Dowding, A.	,,	Evans, T.	Corpl.
Denman, F.	Sergt.	Evans, F.	,,
Dickinson, H.	L.-Corpl.	Evans, E. E.	Pte.
Evans, J.	Sergt.	Edwards, A.	Corpl.
Evans, W. T.	Corpl.	Edwards, W.	Pte.
Jones, P.	Pte.	Edwards, W. E.	,,
Jones, W.	,,	Edwards, S. M.	,,
Jones, F.	,,	Edwards, R. H.	,,
Jones, G.	,,	Edwards, R. H.	,,
Jones, M.	,,	Edwards, E. T.	,,

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Edkins, E.	S.-Smith	Russell, J.	,,
Ennis, J.	Pte.	Rowlands, J. D.	,,
Fortune, C. J.	,,	Rogers, T.	,,
Gilzean, A.	Corpl.	Reece, H.	,,
Griffith, W.	S.-Smith	Smith, M. E.	,,
Griffith, E.	Pte.	Simms, E.	,,
Gibbons, S. L.	,,	Swannick, E.	,,
Hughes, A.	,,	Thomas, J.	,,
Hughes, C.	,,	Thomas, J.	,,
Hulme, S.	,,	Thomas, W.	,,
Highway, P.	,,	Turner, A.	,,
Hewitt, C.	,,	Townsend, P.	,,
Jackson, A.	R.-S.-Major	Walker, H.	,,
Jones, C. W.	Trp.	Webdale, A.	,,
Jones, C.	Pte	Wood, R.	,,
Peers, F. W.	,,	Wiseman, H.	,,
Richards, H.	,,	Williams, F.	,,
Reece, D.	,,	Williams, F.	,,
Roberts, R. H.	,,	Williams, J.	,,
Roberts, S.	,,	Wright, T. E.	,,
Reeves, W.	,,		

NOMINAL ROLL OF N.C.O.'s AND MEN OF 89th MONTGOMERYSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Allday, F.	Sergt.	Caldecutt, F.	Pte.
Atlee, L. H.	S.-Major	Crewe, F. W.	,,
Andrews, T.	Pte.	Connor, J. P.	,,
Albert, W.	Corpl.	Campbell, W. C.	,,
Boycott, C.	Sergt.	Caldicott, W.	L.-Corpl.
Bailey, F.	Pte.	Davies, R. S.	Pte.
Bignall, F.	,,	Davies, G.	,,
Barlow, J.	,,	Davies, J. D.	,,
Barker, J. J.	,,	Dalmer, A.	,,
Bardsley, G. W.	,,	Dearing, W.	,,
Brookes, W.	,,	Dixon, R. T.	,,
Castle, J. H.	,,	Duncan, W.	Corpl.
Carroll, H.	,,	Evans, G.	Pte.
Carruthers, W.	,,	Eaton, J.	King's Corp.
Colson, J. W.	Corpl.	Foulkes, C. H.	Pte.

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Fowler, T.	,,
Franklin, F.	,,
Griffith, D. T.	,,
Griffith, R.	,,
Griffith, L.	,,
Gilmore, P. J.	,,
Gray, J.	,,
Gudge, H.	,,
Grindley, F. W.	,,
Gornall, W. T.	,,
Gorst, S.	Sadlr.-Sergt.
Hughes, W. H.	Pte.
Hughes, W.	,,
Humphries, W.	,,
Hudson, F. J.	,,
Hill, P.	,,
Hardy, G.	,,
Hopkins, W. F.	,,
Jeffereys, A.	Corpl.
Jones, W. H.	Pte.
Jones, E.	,,
Jones, H.	,,
Jones, W. J. A.	,,
Jones, E. P.	Sergt.
Jackson, R.	Pte.
Kynaston, N. R.	L.-Sergt.
Leppington, C. W.	L.-Corpl.
Limb, H.	Pte.
Lindsay, J.	,,
Love, J.	,,
Lowe, J.	Farr.-Sergt.
Lloyd, E.	Corpl.
Lockwood, F.	Pte.
Michael, W. H.	,,
Mills, H. C.	,,
McCracken, W.	,,
Murless, P. R.	S.-Major
Mason, J.	Pte.
Massey, I.	,,
Miller, W. G.	,,
Marchant, A.	,,
McGranahan, J.	,,
Magoris, A.	,,
Newton, H.	,,
Norris, J.	King's Corpl.
O'Neil, G. E.	Pte.
Owens, C.	,,
Powell, J. J.	Sergt.
Pitt, E. A.	Pte.
Parnell, G. W.	,,
Price, D.	L.-Corpl.
Povey, A. H.	Pte.
Preston, G.	Sergt.
Porter, W.	Q.-M.-Sergt.
Prandle, C.	Pte.
Price, J.	,,
Powell, G. E.	Q.-M.-Sergt.
Pritchard, J. G.	King's Corpl.
Peck, F.	Pte.
Peplow, J.	,,
Pass, A. H.	,,
Patience, J.	,,
Rudge, T. H.	,,
Roberts, R. J.	,,
Roberts, S. B.	,,
Rothery, G. H.	,,
Runciman, J. B.	Sergt.
Rowland, B.	Corpl.
Roberts, D.	Pte.
Stroud, P.	,,
Stroud, J. W.	,,
Smythe, J. L.	Farr.-Sergt.
Scott, W.	,,
Simpson, W.	,,
Smith, F.	,,
Smith, J.	,,
Turtle, C.	,,
Thomas, W. G.	,,
Thomas, S.	,,
Taylor, J. H.	,,
Tanner, J. J.	,,
Trott, E.	,,
Tregaster, E. A.	,,
Twiss, F. P.	,,

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Vaughan, C.	Sergt.	Wilton, E.	,,
Williams, J.	Pte.	Wilson, H.	,,
Wilson, A.	,,	Wright, E.	,,
Winstanley, T. F.	,,	Wright, E.	,,
Williams, R.	,,	Wright, T.	,,
Wise, R.	,,	Williams, J. R.	,,
Wilkinson, A.	S.-Smith	Wilkinson, A. P.	,,
Wood, J.	L.-Corpl.	Wemyss, J.	Sergt.
Wood, H. D.	,,	Winter, R. C.	Pte.
Wood, A. B.	Pte	Yonds, T. E.	Sergt.

NOMINAL ROLL OF N.C.O.'s AND MEN OF 5th BATT. SOUTH WALES BORDERERS WHO SERVED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Volunteer Active Service Company.

Astley, T. J.	Colour-Sergt.	Jones, W.	,,
Arthur, H.	Pte.	Latham, G.	,,
Baines, P.	,,	Mills, W.	,,
Bunner, G. H.	,,	Morris, R.	,,
Clayton, W. G.	Buglr.	Morris, J.	,,
Garnett, T.	Pte.	Rees, A.	,,
Griffiths, W. E.	,,	Richards, R.	,,
Harris, A. W.	,,	Williams, E.	,,
Horton, S. H.	,,		
James, W.	,,	Draft, May, '00.	
Jones, E. L.	Corpl.	Gittins, W.	Pte.
Jones, J. E.	Pte.	Inglis, A. J.	,,
Jones, D.	,,	Perry, W.	Corpl.

Imperial Yeomanry.

Bluck, S. W.	L.-Corpl.	Morgan, H.	Pte.
Lowe, W. T.	Sergt.	Williams, J.	,,

Army Medical Corps.

Roberts	L.-Sergt.

Volunteer Cyclist Corps.

Gregg, F. H.	Cyc.

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APPENDIX D.

1908.

TERRITORIAL FORCE ASSOCIATION OF THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

President: Col. Sir H. L. Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., C.B., Lord Lieutenant, Wynnstay, Ruabon.

Chairman: Col. A. E. Sandbach, D.S.O., Bryngwyn, Llanymynech, S.O., Montgomeryshire.

Vice-Chairman: J. Lomax, Esq., Llanfyllin, S.O., Montgomeryshire.

Representative Members County Council: R. Jones, Esq., H. Lewis, Esq., and Captain D. H. Mytton.

Military Members: Captain D. Davies, 5th Vol. Battalion South Wales Borderers; Major J. M. Dugdale, late Montgomeryshire I.Y.; Major W. M. Dugdale, Montgomeryshire I.Y.; Major G. H. Mytton, Montgomeryshire I.Y.; Captain Sir W. L. Napier, Bart., 5th Vol. Battalion South Wales Borderers; Col. E. Pryce-Jones, 5th Vol. Battalion South Wales Borderers; Lieut.-Col. A. W. Williams Wynn, late Montgomery I.Y.; Col. Sir H. L. Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., C.B., Montgomeryshire I.Y.; Lieut.-Col. R. W. H. W. Williams Wynn, D.S.O., Montgomeryshire I.Y.

Co-opted Members: The Rt. Honble. Lord Joicey, R. Rees, Esq., and Captain W. J. Corbett Winder.

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